THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1872.

Senator Clayton.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* states that Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, is in danger of being expelled from his seat on charges "involving flagrant violations of law, order, and political morality," besides his connextion with the Wells-Harrington cases. Clayton is a Radical of the extremest sect, and was elected to his present position while Governor of Arkansas, and under circumstances which lead the public to believe that his election was obtained by improper and illegal practices.

Senator John Pool.

We publish below the remarks made by General LOGAN, Senator from Illinois, in the recent debate on the Amnesty Bill. He administered a withering but well deserved rebuke to Pool of North Carolina and Sawyer of South Carolina.

It will be seen that there was a persistent and successful effort to defeat the passage of the bill before the Christmas holidays by delaying action on the part of the Senate until the House of Representatives had adjourned. This was accomplished by offering various amendments and consuming time in discussing and voting upon them. The only amendment that prevailed is in the following words:

Provided, That this act shall not be construed to relate back to or validate the election or appointment of any person to the position of Senator or Representative in Congress, or to any office, civil or military, under the United States, which person was at the date of such election or appointment ineligible to the office or position to which he may have been so elected or appointed.

Mr. Pool voted for this amendment, it being well understood, as appears from the published debate, that its object was to prevent Governor VANCE from taking his seat.

Had Senator LOGAN known Mr. Pool as well as the people of North Carolina know him, he would not have been surprised at any exhibition of duplicity on his part.

Among the many amendments proposed was one by Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, to secure to the colored people a right under the law to entertainment at hotels, the inns, churches, and in the cars, in the same apartments that may be provided for white people. Mr. Pool voted against this amendment, and it is the only one that he did vote against. The honorable Senator has at last called a halt. His white stomach turns at the thought of social equality. We had thought that Mr. Pool had exhausted our capacity for surprise. We confess, however, to our mistake in supposing that any thing could make him go back on the "colored man," but we ought not to have been surprised.

He was a Union man and went back on the Union.

He was a Confederate man and went back on the Confederacy.

He was a Jeff. Davis elector and went back on ex-President DAVIS.

He sought to be a Brigadier-General and went back on the war.

He is a white man and went back on his race.

He was anamnesty man, but from the evidence of General LOGAN, he goes back upon amnesty.

And now he has gone back on poor Cuffy. Cuffy is a "bully" voter, but a poor table companion in Mr. Pool's estimation.

In fact there seems to be no depth to which this man will not descend to strike a blow at his own people. Lost to every dictate of honorable manhood, to every obligation of official and personal responsibility, he uses the functions of his office to injure his own fellow-citizens.

But we prefer to any opinion of our own, to show in what estimation he is held by honorable men of his own party.

We quote from the debate on the Amnesty Bill:

Mr. Logan: I renew the amendment, and do it merely for the purpose of doing what others have done, making a few remarks in reference to it. I am very sorry to hear the remarks made by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Sawyer] in reference to waiting, after the desire that he exhibited here to have this bill passed. I am free to confess that my attempt to help pass this amnesty bill is the first one I have ever made. Since I have been in Congress I have universally voted against such bills.—I have been induced to change my opinion by the statements of the gentleman from South Carolina, and the gentleman from North Carolina and other gentlemen from the South representing Southern constituencies. I came to suppose that I was wrong in the opinion I had entertained.—Time and again they have talked to me in reference to this matter and given me reasons why an amnesty bill should be passed. I acceded to their views, and I have persistently to-day voted against every amendment that has been offered here, for the purpose of accommodating those gentlemen and carrying out what they insisted was the proper thing to be done in order to benefit them and the Republican party.—They said it was good policy for the Government. I have also voted in accordance with the message of the President of the United States, though not particularly for that reason so much as because these gentlemen had induced me to believe that it was right to do it.

But on this floor to-day the very gentlemen who have induced men entertaining the same opinion that I did entertain to vote persistently against every amendment, have been partially the cause of the defeat of this bill. While we have voted persistly against amendments, some of them have voted for amendments, when those amendments were presented for no purpose (not in their mind, but in my judgment,) than to defeat this bill; and until when? Until a certain thing shall transpire; and what is that, sir? It is until a committee shall report on the right of a Senator to a seat in this body; it has been for that purpose, in my judgment, and none other. Gentlemen have been seen around this Chamber button-holing members to get them to vote for an amendment in order to postpone this bill until certain things shall have transpired; I have witnessed it myself.

Now, I maintain that that question has nothing to do with this. The question as to the election of a Senator who claims a seat here cannot be affected by this bill, whether it passes without the amendment of the Senator from Indiana or with the amendment of the Senator from Indiana.—When gentlemen persistently will attempt to amend such a bill, so as to postpone it, for the purpose of striking one man and affecting nobody else, and every one can see that that is the effect of this and the intention of it, I am justified in calling attention to the fact that on your floor to-day you have heard the voice of men, and they are gentlemen, too—I do not make this remark at all in their disparagement—who did no more nor less than the man you strike at by your amendment. They were in the rebel army, too. Sir, you have set the example of having a man in the Cabinet of the President of the United States who drew his sword against this Government.

Mr. NYE. I never heard that charge before.

Mr. LOGAN. I make it to-day.

Mr. NYE. I did not know that he ever carried a sword. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOGAN.—Very well, I do not know that he did; but I mean by that that he joined the rebellion and attempted to overthrow this Government. I do not say that in disparagement of the President, but I mention it as an illustration to show that the President himself has indorsed universal amnesty, if not by declaration, by his act, by appointing one of his Cabinet from the rebel organization in order to equalize the thing and to satisfy the country that these men must be restored to their rights. I believe that was the reason why he did it.

But while you gentlemen attack and put other gentlemen in awkward positions by your amendments, do not claim that you are in favor of amnesty, and that you are supporting the message of the President of the United States, when by your tactics you defeat the very measure that you claim to be in favor of, and which the President asks you to support.

Now, I do say that this measure is defeated. It is defeated because the House of Representatives has adjourned, and will not meet again until the 8th of January. The men who have been elected in some of the States who are under disabilities that this bill would have removed so as to allow them to occupy their positions, provided no contest was made, will not now be protected or affected by it. The offices will be changed by that time. Hence, no advantage whatever can be gained by passing this bill to-day; and now I say to the friends of the bill that I voted against many amendments here to-day which I was disinclined to vote against, but I did it because I desired to see the bill pass pure and simple, and for no other reason—not because I entertained views antagonistic to those amendments that were offered, but because I wanted to see the bill go through without riders.

Mr. President, I do not claim to be an advocate of this particular measure, or of any other measure in reference to amnesty. I have supported it, as I have said, from policy, because I was induced to believe by those gentlemen coming from the South, who claim to be in favor of the bill, that it was good policy to pass it. But I say to the friends of the bill, do not urge it now; let it alone; it will do you no good at present. It cannot be passed to-day with this amendment, for the House cannot concur in it. Let it be until these gentlemen can exhibit on this floor their reasons for their course, when a resolution shall be brought here in reference to either of these men, whether one or the other was elected. I have no opinion to give now; but let the exhibition go on then; let them come before the Senate; let the contest be made; and let us see whether outside pressure can be brought to bear in order to affect the Senate and defeat a measure for a certain purpose that is not before the Senate. That is all, sir.

LOCAL.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT MASONBORO SOUND.—We published here, in Wednesday's issue, an account of the shooting of Mr. Charles Huhn, by a colored boy, on Christmas Day, at Hewlett's, on Masonboro' Sound. The statement made by us was in strict accord with that furnished by our informant. We accordingly classed it as a willful and deliberate act, but we are glad to learn, now, that such was not the case and that the affair was a purely accidental one. We willingly publish the following letters, which speak for themselves:

MASONBORO TOWNSHIP, December 28th, 1871.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

DEAR SIR—We, the officers alluded to in your paper of the 27th instant, as being present at the shooting affair at Mr. Hewlett's, in Masonboro Township, on the 25th instant, and made no effort to arrest the boy, would respectfully inform you that your informant of this fact, knew very little about the whole affair—at least we believe if he had been present himself, he would have made his statement correct.

We saw no grounds for any arrest whatever, because of the shooting being an accidental one, without any willful or malicious intent on the part of the negro. We had a conversation with Huhn, the injured party, in a very few minutes after the affair, concerning the arrest of the negro, but being informed by him (Huhn) that the shooting was accidental, we saw no grounds for his arrest.

Should your informant know more about the whole matter than we, or Mr. Huhn does himself, we would be very glad to hear from him; but when he comes to us we only want to know what he saw himself, and not what he heard others say.

The boy alluded to is not at large, but is under the oversight of Elijah Hewlett. He is about 12 years old, and goes by the name of Henry McNeil.

For the information of the public, and the justification of ourselves, we will also give you the statement of Mr. Charles Huhn, which you will please, together with our statement, publish in your next issue.

Respectfully, we remain your obedient servants,

JOHN G. WAGNER,
ELIJAH HEWLETT.

MASONBORO' SOUND, N. C., Dec. 28.

MR. EDITOR—

Sir: I saw a statement in your paper that I would like to correct, concerning the shooting affair on the 25th at Mr. Hewlett's. If there was any words or malice before it happened, I don't know anything about it, for I consider that it was all in play, although I am the injured party. As for the officers refusing to arrest the party, it is not so. I talked with them myself, and told them that it was in play.

CHARLES HUHN.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec, 30.

EDITOR JOURNAL—DEAR SIR: After due apologies for encroaching upon your time, I beg your perusal of the following facts: Having seen in the columns of your paper of the 29th inst., two letters relative to the shooting affair at Masonboro, and feeling that the writers knew who was your first informant of the affair, I am necessitated to state that I have the positive assertions of three gentlemen of honor and undoubted truthfulness, that they were eye and ear witnesses of the occurrence. They assert, and will testify, that it was no accidental discharge of the gun that inflicted the wound upon Huhn, That Huhn, at the time the gun was fired, was endeavoring to effect his escape from the presence of the negro, who was steadily pursuing him. That Huhn cried out to the negro several times not to fire upon him, and that other parties standing near endeavored to prevent the firing of the gun. John G. Wagner, one of the parties whose letter appeared in your paper of the 29th inst., has stated that he was present at the time, and seeing the negro aiming the gun at, and in the act of firing upon Huhn, did endeavor to prevent the shooting by calling to the negro to forbear. Mr. Wagner denies this statement in his letter, by stating that the firing was accidental. We therefore think it would be well for him to endeavor to improve his memory, so that in the future he may be enabled to make the same statement twice, else he may injure his veracity. I am not surprised at these officers desiring your informant to state only what he saw, knowing that he was not present on the occasion. Yet I do acknowledge I am much puzzled in seeing that Mr. Huhn could have been induced to subscribe to such a letter as appeared with his name affixed. Mr. Huhn does not state that the firing of the gun was accidental, as is stated by Messrs. Hewlett and Wagner, but that he "considered it all in play." I apprehend that if one party shoots another, the statement of either of the parties that it was "all in play" does not exempt the perpetrator of the offence from a violation of the criminal law, or an arrest; neither does it justify the peace officers present in failing to make the arrest when they are aware, as is the case with one of the two officers present, that the gun was fired intentionally, he having seen the negro in the act of discharging his gun and endeavored to prevent it.

I make this statement in view that the public may be correctly informed, knowing that from parties interested we must not look for a correct statement of the case.

Respectfully,

INFORMANT.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—The presentation of a gold watch and chain to Col. S. L. Fremont, by the officers and employes of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, took place yesterday afternoon, at Front Street Depot, at 12 o'clock. The occasion was a very interesting one, and at the appointed hour quite a number, employes of the road and others, had gathered there. Mr. Charles Flanner had been selected to make the presentation, and this he did most handsomely, in the following neat little address:

Col. S. L. Fremont:—

I have the pleasure, as well as the honor, of presenting to you, on behalf of the officers and employes of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, this token of their appreciation and high regard for you, personally and officially. We have selected the occasion of your quitting us, as the most appropriate time for the bestowal of this testimonial, terminating, as it does, an association, with some of us, extending through a series of seventeen years, and embracing the most eventful period of the history of our country.

We are not ignorant of your services, and the great responsibility which rested upon you when the dark clouds of war overspread our land, nor afterwards of your indefatigable labors in the interests of peace and restoration. We have watched your course, and have witnessed, with pride and pleasure, your devotion to the material and industrial interests of our State, and as citizens and individuals our hearts are full of gratitude. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, of which you have been the Engineer and Superintendent for the past seventeen years, found itself at the close of the late war, exhausted and almost bankrupt, with scarce ability to do the small carrying trade which at that time offered, and with a treasury, on many a pay day, with scarce funds to pay its operatives.

Your enlightened and systematic management has sustained the road under the most trying circumstances and through seasons of the deepest gloom and despondency. It has kept pace with the most advanced ideas of railway matters, has inaugurated many valuable reforms, suppressed many abuses, opened up new sources of revenue, and has finally left the road with a working system in every department, and a perfect accountability and discipline along its entire line, which may challenge comparison with any road in the country.

In severing your connection with this company, this reflection must be no less gratifying to yourself than to your numerous friends who see in all that has been accomplished, the very stamp of your genious and the power of your thought.

This simple tribute which I am here to offer and to beg that you will accept, is the result of a spontaneous suggestion from Wilmington to Weldon of those who have known and honored you through nearly a score of years. Simple though it be, it is the dumb expression of our attachment to you and of our appreciation of your high moral character and the rectitude of your official conduct.

Again I ask, Colonel, that you will accept our offering. It comes not alone from those who occupy official position, but from the machine department, the road side and every branch of the service of the company all unite in this testimonial to your worth, your services and the high esteem in which you are held.

As he closed, Mr. Flanner was heartily cheered by those who were present, when Col. Fremont stepped forward and very gracefully accepted the watch, in the following language:

Gentlemen: To say that words fail to express the grateful emotions of my heart on this occasion would but faintly portray the feelings that swell within my breast! Could I ever again feel a thrill of joy this would be one of the happiest moments of my life!

To meet you, my late associates and friends, to receive at your hands this beautiful and valuable testimonial of your esteem and good-will, at this hour of our official separation, and to listen to the complimentary language of the eloquent gentleman you have chosen to present it, is as gratifying as it was unexpected! I had hoped that some of you would remember me kindly in the future when you recalled the hard times—the days and nights of hard work we had passed together—struggling to keep the old road in line of battle as the grand army of progress and improvement pressed steadily onward; for I knew that common toils and common sufferings knit heart to heart and hand to hand, but I was not prepared for such an offering as this! I did not dream that so many of you were to unite in such a token of your friendship.

If there is one thing more than another that is grateful to my heart in this matter, it is that the MEN of the Company—the sturdy and stalwart artisans, engineers and mechanics—have, I am told, joined most heartily in doing me this honor.

While I feel equally grateful to all who have for me a kind word at parting, yet the good feeling shown by the working men has especially touched my heart!

If they, as well as the officers who have so long served with me, have learned to know me and the true impulses of my heart, and that my greatest desire has ever been to do equal and even justice to ALL, I am more than gratified!

It has been said of the retiring President of the United States that at the close of his official term (when he has no favors to bestow) he sees, for the first time, his real friends in the few that gather around him, to press his powerless hand at parting. Like him, gentlemen, I have nothing in return to give you but my good will. Unlike him I see not a few, but a host of true friends.

You, sir, have kindly alluded to my services to this company during the dark hours of the great civil war, and the darker hours (to the company) that followed its close, when the flames had done their work.

To those of you who stood by me in those hours of darkness and (to the faint-hearted) despair, I owe much, everything! There were some good men that could not see how we could ever expect to rebuild the road and make it prosperous.

If the good God gave me strength to plan and direct, during the dark days alluded to, He gave you willing hands and noble hearts to aid and to execute; without which no man could have been successful. No one has been better sustained by his assistants than I have been, and it is most gratifying to me to know that I leave here as faithful and efficient a corps of operatives as any Railroad company in our land can claim to have in its service.

If the old Road has risen Phœnix-like from the ashes of its own burning machinery, bridges, and storehouses, it has been by the united energies and labors of ALL. I only claim to have done my duty, nothing more.

As you have truly said, it gives me great pleasure to know that I leave the company in a prosperous and flourishing condition, with all her departments of business well systematized and arranged.

To this end I have honestly labored, and in whatever measure my humble efforts have contributed to the result, to that degree am I rewarded.

Go on, gentlemen, and do your duties as faithfully with my successor as you have done them with me, and you too will be prosperous and happy; happy in the consciousness of duty well performed. If there is any greater happiness on earth, I have never found it.

But in all your labors for the corporation do not forget the material interests of your old State.

Every son, native or adopted, must remember that he is a part of the great body politic, and in the impoverished condition of the old State he must contribute his "mite" to rebuild her homes and re-establish her prosperity.

Our goodly Southern land must be made again "to blossom like the rose." In every way we must add to her prosperity by improvement, and in doing this we will add to our own comfort and wealth.

Again, gentlemen, I thank you for this beautiful *souvenir*. It will be cherished by me and mine while life shall last, and by some perhaps, who will remember us long after the green sod shall cover our final resting place.

To you, sir, who have so courteously and kindly expressed the good feelings of your friends, as well as my friends, accept my warmest acknowledgments.

For you all, my prayers shall ever be that you may receive the reward promised to the "good and faithful servant."

As Col. Fremont concluded, a number of friends pressed forward to offer their congratulations, and, after the interchange of mutual good wishes, those who were present dispersed.

The watch is a very handsome one, with the Gerard works, and was manufactured by Chas. E. Jacot. It is a heavy, double case, and, with the chain, is of very fine gold. On the inside of the back case the following is very handsomely engraved:

Presented to Col. S. L. Fremont by the Officers and Employes of the W. & W. R. R. Co., Christmas, 1871.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—At a regular meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, held at the City Court room Dec. 29th, the following officers were elected, viz: Dr. J. F. King, President; Dr. W. W. Lane, Secretary; Dr. B. F. Cobb, Treasurer.

A letter was read from Dr. Jas. F. McRee, extending kind greetings to the institution.

Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting were the following:

A committee of four was appointed to express the thanks of the College to Professor Young for his presence at our celebration and to request of him a copy of his address for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this College are due and are hereby tendered to Professor Young for his presence at our celebration and to request of him a copy of his address for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this College are due and are hereby tendered to President R. R. Bridgers and A. Pope, Esq., General Freight and Ticket Agent, for their kindness and attention in furnishing free return tickets for the orator on the occasion of his visit to our city to assist at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of our edifice.

Resolved, That the thanks of this College are due and are hereby tendered to E. Burruss, Esq., for his liberal donation of coin to be deposited in the corner stone of our edifice.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to Daniel Kahnweiler, Esq., for his liberal donation of superior liquors.

W. W. LANE, Secretary.

A GREAT many people never fail at this season to suffer from colds and coughs.—Here is a simple remedy for a cough and no doubt a good one. To cure a cough, roast a lemon very carefully without burning it: when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is agreeable to the taste.—Rarely has it been known to fail of giving relief.

WE learn that a schooner, whose name we could not ascertain, engaged in trading between New York and Little River, S. C., a short distance below the Cape Fear, went ashore some days ago on the reef just inside the bar at Little River, and, at last accounts, was lying high and dry. It is hardly probable that she will be gotten off.

THE TOURNAMENT AT MOUNT OLIVE.—We are indebted to a friend at Mount Olive for the following account of the Tournament and Ball at that place on last Thursday:

The Tournament came off according to announcement, and was, in every way, a grand affair, some 16 Knights having entered for the contest. There were fully 1,000 persons on the grounds, among whom were some of the fairest of old Wayne's fair daughters. Mr. Frank Kornegay, Knight of The Land We Love, was the successful one, and the crown of Love and Beauty was placed by him on the fair brows of Miss Alice L. Becton.

The address to the Knights was delivered by Julius A. Bonitz, Esq., Editor of the Goldsboro' *Messenger*, and it was a most appropriate and beautiful one for the occasion. It was listened to with marked attention, and received the repeated applause of those who were present. He acquitted himself most handsomely, notwithstanding the fact that the stand had been placed in a very unpleasant position and directly facing a cold wind.

The Ball at night was a very successful one, but would have been more pleasant had the crowd been less, or the ball-room larger. As it was, the young folks managed to get through with the evening pleasantly.

The occasion, on the whole, was a most delightful one, and will not soon be forgotten by those who were present.

For the Journal.

Tournament at New Forestville, Anson County.

Snatching an hour or two from pressing business, your correspondent arrived at New Forestville, a flourishing village near the present *terminus* of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, on Wednesday, 27th instant, just as the ten gallant young gentlemen who had entered as Knights were marshaling for the contest. A brilliant array of the beauty of Anson graced the occasion, and a selection of competent judges and officers chosen from amongst the first gentlemen of the "Pee Dee country" had taken the position assigned them.

The contesting Knights were as follows:

Knight of The Prairie—J. M. Smith.
Knight of New Forestville—L. D. Williams.
Knight of Anson—J. A. Spencer.
Knight of Good Hope—J. D. Williams.
Knight of The Lone Star—T. J. Diggs.
Knight of Pee Dee—J. C. Wall.
Knight of Jericho—E. Simmons.
Knight of Blewett's Falls—W. S. Spencer.
Knight of Pee Dee Bridge—H. P. DeBerry.
Knight of The Single Star—W. E. Cox.

The lilting was conducted in spirited style, and great interest manifested in, and a full share of approbation shown for, the Knightly feats and chivalric bearing of the contending young gentlemen,—the prizes being finally awarded as follows:

1st. T. J. Diggs, "Lone Star," who crowned as Queen, Miss Smith.

2nd. H. P. DeBerry, "Pee Dee Bridge," who crowned as 1st Maid of Honor, Miss Wall, of Richmond.

3rd. J. D. Williams, "Good Hope," who crowned as 2nd Maid of Honor, Miss Crump.

4th. W. S. Spencer, "Blewett's Falls," who crowned as 3rd Maid of Honor, Miss DeBerry.

The contest for the last prize between the Sir Knights of Blewett's Falls, and of the Single Star, was particularly interesting and exciting, and only after the third trial, was decided in favor of the former.

Beyond the successful Knights, where all did well, it may be improper to particularize; but a word of praise should, here and hereafter, be given to *him* "of Jericho," for his coolness and *nonchalance*, (which, I believe, means "don't-care-a-cuss-a-tiveness,") and *to all* for the truly remarkable skill displayed.

Altogether, it was a most pleasant and agreeable affair: much credit for the success of which is due to Col. Smith, the public-spirited and gallant gentleman who presides over the destinies of New Forestville.

The Coronation Ball, at night, at the residence of John E. Spencer, Esq., was a brilliant, and pleasant, and enjoyable occasion,—so those tell me who were there, and who are not, like your correspondent,

"OLD FOLKS."

P. S.—I neglected to mention, in the proper place, that the address and "charge" were delivered in chaste and eloquent style by Maj. Fladger.

A second tournament is to come off on the 10th of January, when, in addition to the usual honors, some handsome and valuable prizes will be offered.

This will take place at Lilesville. The young men of Anson will be invited to participate. O. F.

The Star of Bethlehem.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Where Time the measure of his hours
By changeful bud and blossom keeps,
And, like a young bride crowned with flowers,
Fair Shiraz in her garden sleeps;

Where, to her poet's turban stone,
The Spring her gift of flowers imparts,
Less sweet than those his thoughts have sown
In the warm soil of Persian hearts:

There sat the stranger, where the shade
Of scattered date trees thinly lay,
While in the hot clear heaven delayed
The long and still and weary day.

Strange trees and fruits above him hung,
Strange odors filled the sultry air,
Strange birds upon the branches swung,
Strange insect voices murmured there.

And strange blossoms shone around,
Turned sunward from the shadowy bowers,
As if the Gheber's soul had found
A fitting home in Iran's flowers.

Whate'er he saw, whate'er he heard,
A wakened feeling new and sad—
No Christian garb nor Christian word,
Nor church with Sabbath bell chimes glad,

But Moslem graves, with turban stones,
And mosque-spires gleaming white, in view
And gray-beard Mollahs in low tones
Chanting their Koran service through.

The flowers which smiled on either hand,
Like tempting field, where such as they
Which once, o'er all that Eastern land,
As gifts on demon altars lay,

As if the burning eyes of Baal
The servant of his Conqueror knew,
From skies which knew no cloudy veil,
The Sun's hot glances smote him through.

"Ah me!" the lonely stranger said,
"The hope which sped my footsteps on,
And light from heaven around them shed,
O'er weary wave and waste, is gone!

"Where are the harvest fields all white,
For Truth to thrust her sickle in?
Where flock the souls, like doves in flight,
From the dark hiding place of sin?

"A silent horror broods o'er all—
The burden of a hateful spell—
The very flowers around recall
The hoary magi's rites of hell!

"And what am I o'er such a land
The banner of the Cross to bear?
Dear Lord, uphold me with thy hand,
Thy strength with human weakness share!"

He ceased; for at his very feet
In mild rebuke a flower smiled—
How thrilled his sinking heart to greet
The Star-flower of the Virgin's child!

Sown by some wondering Frank, if drew
Its life from alien air and earth,
And told to Paynim sun and dew
The story of the Saviour's birth.

From scorching beams, in kindly mood,
The Persian plants its beauty screened,
And on its pagan sisterhood,
In love, the Christian floweret leaned.

With tears of joy the wanderer felt
The darkness of his long despair
Before that hallowed symbol melt,
Which God's dear love had nurtured there.

From Nature's face, that simple flower
The lines of sin and sadness swept;
And Magian Pile and Paynim bower
In peace like that of Eden slept.

Each Moslem tomb, and cypress old,
Looked holy through the sunset air;
And, angel-like, the Muezzin told
From tower and mosque the hour of prayer.

With cheerful steps, the morrow's dawn
From Shiraz saw the stranger part;
The Star-flower of the Virgin-Born
Still blooming in his hopeful heart!

Literary.

We are pleased to receive the first number of *The American Historical Record*, it being a Repertory of Notes and Queries concerning the history and antiquities of America and biography of Americans. It is published in Philadelphia, by Chase & Town, 142 South Fourth street, and is edited by Benson J. Lossing, the American historian. The *Record* promises to be a valuable medium for collecting together and preserving the history of the past in this country, which, in many essential points, is now so rapidly slipping from us. The present issue contains several articles of interest to the people of this State, one of them a paper relative to the late Francis L. Hawks, D. D. L. L. D., and the other a query—relative to the early commerce of the Cape Fear. Published at $3 per annum.

Scribner's Monthly, for January, opens the new year in good style. It contains the following excellent table of contents: The Orphan's Christmas Tree; The Wonders of the West—The big trees of the Yosemite; Song—A Christmas Carol; Stephen Skarridge's Christmas; A Christmas Symphony; The Last Man of Mexican Camp; The two Mrs. Scudamores; Christmas; Hunting Adventurers in India; The Oak Tree's Christmas Gift; The Great Sea-Serpent; A Day of Scottish Games; Some Kinds of Spiritual Quackery; Wilfrid Cumbermede; Assault of Antinous upon Ulysses; At his Gates; Topics of the Time; The Old Cabinet; Home and Society; Culture and Progress, Etchings. Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, New York, at $4 a year.

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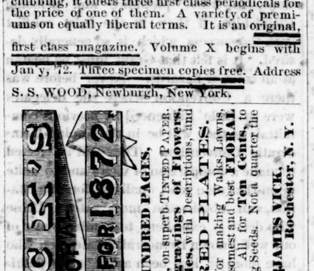

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 187 .

Clubs! Clubs!!

We return our thanks to friends at Supply, Brunswick county, and Herringsville and Atlanta, Sampson county, for clubs.—We receive them with the compliments of the season. We shall endeavor to prove worthy of the kind consideration of our friends.

IN THE United States Senate, at Washington, on Wednesday last, MR. BUCKINGHAM presented the memorial of Mrs. THOMAS H. GILLIAM and sixty other ladies of North Carolina, protesting against extending suffrage to women. The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Off with the head of Woman Suffrage in North Carolina. So much for BUCKINGHAM.

The Legislature.

This body after a brief holiday will meet again on Tuesday next, and in spite of its labors before the recess will have much to occupy its attention.

The people naturally expect a great deal from men so intelligent, so industrious, and so patriotic as are the members generally of that body—especially those of the Democratic-Conservative party. It is natural, we repeat, to expect much of such men having control of the Legislature of the State, yet it is not just to expect impossibilities. Constitutions, both State and Federal, have been so utterly disregarded both in letter and spirit, by the Radical party in power, that our people do not realize how great an impediment the present State Constitution is to any progress by honest oath-bound legislators. To every beneficial change the State Constitution presents an insuperable difficulty. Especially is this the case in reference to our Financial Affairs. Our liabilities as a State are so great and our assets are so small that to meet even the interest due on our indebtedness will utterly ruin us. Yet the constitutional provision requiring this to be done is seemingly at least so stringent that our creditors have, as yet, seemed unwilling to make any abatement of their demands by way of compromise. Under these circumstances there is not much hope of bettering our financial condition at this present session of the Legislature. It is useless to expect it. Nor is North Carolina alone in this respect—all her sister Southern States are now or will soon be in a like condition.

We intend no disparagement by these remarks to the present General Assembly, for it is our honest conviction that never in North Carolina has ever assembled a body of men of purer morals, better talent, greater industry, or more approved patriotism. All we intend to say is, that circumscribed as they are by the Constitution it is simply impossible, in the present poverty-stricken condition of our people, to arrange our financial affairs by legislation. There are other matters, of the gravest moment, that the Legislature can constitutionally act upon. We refer especially to the redistricting of the State. There is a new apportionment bill, now pending before the Senate of the United States, having already passed the House of Representatives. As soon as this bill becomes a law North Carolina will be entitled to another member of Congress. This will render a new arrangement of our Congressional districts, and at once, as the election will take place in August next. This is also the time to re-arrange the State Senatorial District, and fix a new apportionment for members of the lower house of the Legislature. The fraud and injustice perpetrated by the present arrangement should not be perpetuated one moment beyond the time when it can be corrected.

The educational wants of the State demand the speediest and gravest consideration. North Carolina cannot afford to allow her children to grow up in ignorance. In this connection, it is gratifying to believe that the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. McIver, is acting in accord with the Committee of the Legislature on Education. There is much else to do that we have not time now to refer to. Let the work be well done and the people will not grumble because the Legislature takes time to deliberate.

As a partizan, all we ask our friends in the Legislature is to remember that the Democratic-Conservative party is responsible for the acts of omission and the acts of commission of that body, so far as they are allowed any discretion under the Constitution. We cannot escape this responsibility. If to the brains and patriotism that distinguish our party in the Legislature there is added unity, harmony, vigor and discipline, we have nothing to fear.

Without vigor, and unity, and discipline, success is impossible, no matter how much honesty or brains there may be.

Harmony.

The love of order, which is but another name for harmony, is instinctive in human nature. There is an innate beauty in it that appeals irresistibly to every cultivated and uncultivated mind. In all ages men have dwelt upon it with rapture.

In spite of its admitted beauty and excellence, however, in spite of the universal admiration given to it, common experience proves that it by no means universally prevails, and that in this, as in other matters, men "know the right yet the wrong pursue." This is eminently a world of checks and balances; in a word—of compensations. Harmony—universal harmony—is so enchanting, so beautiful, an ideal, that were there no compensating good attending a violation of it, poor human nature would oft suffer grievously and uselessly, but, fortunately, while there is no rose without its thorn, there is scarcely any thorn without its rose, though it may be called by some other name, and though we may not be able with our bleeding fingers to pluck it.

We do not propose, however, to moralize or to sermonize generally this morning, but only to direct the attention of our readers to one single point.

We recognize fully the beauty and excellence of harmony, yet not more fully than we recognize the doctrine of compensations, but if we were to write a week we could not express our idea more clearly than is done in the old adage that declares that "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues." The wisdom and experience of centuries are embodied in this short saying. The beauty of harmony in the abstract is fully admitted, yet the compensating good coming from its violation is also fully admitted.

As truthful journalists, it becomes our duty to announce to our readers that the great law of harmony is now being hourly violated by the Radical party.

The fact is so palpable and so pregnant with momentous consequences, that we would not, if we could, and could not if we would, conceal it from our readers.

There is said to be a silver lining to every cloud. To the dark cloud of discord settling down on the Radical host, is there any silver lining that promises to compensate us of the Democracy?

We have been watching with painful interest this cloud, at first "no bigger than a man's hand," but now covers almost the entire political horizon of our enemies. We now have hope that their dissensions and divisions are irreconcilable, and we base our opinion, not so much upon any particular faith in the superior wisdom or integrity or sense of justice in either faction of the Radical party, as in the belief that these dissensions spring from the claims of rival leaders to gain and keep control of their party, in order to advance their own ambitious desires.

The factions are now, nominally, Grant and anti-Grant. But we have no idea that Senator MORTON would hesitate for a moment to oppose, or Senator SCHURZ to support Gen. GRANT, if by such a change the control of the Republican party could be kept or secured. It is simply and purely a fight for the spoils—"the lion and the unicorn fighting for the crown." The point of interest to us of the opposition, is this: Both of these factions cannot win. The public patronage, vast as it is, is not large enough to give every Radical an office. It follows then that the faction that loses in the fight for the control of the party organization, must abandon all hope of spoils, or must join with the opposition forces, to wit:—the Democrats, and form a new line of battle.

It will take time to accomplish this. It is now the only hope of the people of the South to regain the protection of just laws and of the Constitution, as it is the only hope of the vanquished faction of the Radical party to gain a share of the public plunder.

In such an emergency the policy of the Democratic party, both North and South is a plain one. We must hold ourselves ready at the right moment and in the right way to take advantage of the dissensions among our enemies, ever bearing in mind that "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues."

Defaulters.

We thought it could hardly be possible for the numerous appointments of defaulters to important official positions under the present administration to be altogether a matter of chance. We do not refer to those who have proved defaulters after their appointment, for their name is legion. We allude to those who, prior to their appointments, were notorious defaulters, having been dismissed from the service of corporations for their crimes. The sequel proves that our conjectures are well founded. The reason is now apparent "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

During the last few days we have had to record the appointment of one Thomas D. Long, of Salisbury, as a Special Postoffice Agent for North Carolina, and the *promotion* of one Benjamin Durfee, of Wilmington, to a clerkship in the Third Auditor's office.

Both of these men are defaulters, and both were dismissed in disgrace from their positions for their thefts. Long was the Agent of the North Carolina Railroad at Salisbury, and Durfee was the Treasurer of the City of Wilmington. We know not what influences brought about the appointment of Long, but General Rutherford, who must have consented to, if he did not suggest, the appointment of Durfee, that he had been detected in his pilferings from the City Treasury, and escaped punishment through the remarkable indulgence of Mayor Martin and a partisan Board of Aldermen, and a most singular dereliction of duty upon the part of the Grand Juries.

Rogers, the Postmaster of Raleigh, was, prior to his appointment, a defaulter as agent of the North Carolina Railroad.

So it seems that such official *shortcomings* is a recommendation to office—especially to such offices as have control of government funds, or are for the detection of official thieves.

We refer our readers to an article published elsewhere, from the Washington *Patriot*, giving the positive proofs that President Grant is himself a defaulter. His partiality for such characters can thus be accounted for.

Between the defaulters, which government corruption has created, and those which the administration is picking up through the country for appointment and promotion, we shall soon have every office and position filled with them. Well may Republican Senators proclaim, in the Senate of the United States, that our civil service is the most corrupt in the world.

IF ANY condition of public affairs could justify or excuse a resort by the citizens outside of the law for protection, we submit that it would be just such a condition as is sworn to by D. SCHENCK, Esq., a prominent gentleman and lawyer of Lincolnton, a synopsis of whose testimony before the Congressional Ku-Klux Committee we publish elsewhere. When good men lose confidence in the honesty and integrity of the judiciary, and bad men presume upon its partiality and leniency, we may expect that a resort will be had to other remedies than those prescribed by the law for protection. "When lynching becomes fashionable," says the New York *Tribune*, *it is fair to assume that the laws are not honestly executed, and the* COURTS ARE NOT PURE. It is because Judges were believed to be corrupt and timid, prosecutors unfaithful, or *Judges in complicity with criminals*, that Indiana mobs took the privilege of punishment into their own hands; and *whenever and wherever justice is similarly prostituted, we shall have murder usurping the functions of the law.*"

This is the position we have always maintained. It states facts, whether right or wrong, which have marked every era in history. Men will combine for mutual protection, or worse—will act upon their own individual volition and judgment, and strike to redress wrongs which corrupt and timid officers will not correct. Men will not see their property given up to incendiaries, their daughters subjected to the violence of ravishers, and their lives at the mercy of midnight assassins, without an effort to protect themselves, when their judges and prosecuting officers are notoriously in complicity with the criminals. There must be and there will be some resort in the hour of danger. Self-protection is the first law of nature.

We ask any just man, we care not what may be his sympathies or his political opinions, to read the sworn testimony of Mr. SCHENCK, and say if there was not some excuse for men who suffered as these men did—whose only legal protection was through laws administered by such a judge. We shall always and have always condemned violations of the law. But if ever a people were excusable for a resort to violence, it was these people of the South, whose only protection was a dependence upon civil officers notoriously corrupt and in complicity with criminals.

When the civilized world fully appreciates the real condition of the Southern people and learns all that they have suffered, much which is now condemned and denounced will be viewed with forbearance, at least. After the political uses to which our sufferings have contributed, have been subserved, then and not until then, will the true account of reconstruction be written. It will record a chapter of crimes with hardly a parallel in the history of the world.

Beat Grant.

There is a very excellent feeling, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, pervading the masses of the Democratic party on the subject of the nomination of the next President.—There is no effort among the friends or any of the gentlemen who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination to attempt to pack the Convention in the interests of any of the candidates. The general idea is to make all reasonable concessions, to waive prejudice and personal friendships, if they in the least conflict with the success which is so generally desired. It is felt that Grant must be beaten at all costs or hazards. Never before was there a Convention where the delegates were so little influenced by previous committals as they will be in the coming Democratic Convention. They will be elected to make a comparison of views and to unite upon that man who, qualified for the station, can obtain the most votes. Those who deem it expedient to nominate any of our well known Democratic statesmen who have more or less been active in the political contests of the past are, so far as we can judge, very few. It is the almost universal impression that some combination should be formed with those Republicans who are hostile to Grant. The only difficulty is as to the manner in which it can be effected. We think the best plan would be for the leading anti-Grant Republicans to call a meeting at the same time and place that the Democratic Convention will be held, and then communicate with the latter body through a Committee of Conference. It is worthy of thought also whether it would not be expedient to follow the example set us by the Whig opposition to Martin Van Buren in 1839, who held their National Convention with closed doors, in secret session. There can be much more freedom of consultation where it is done within the view and hearing only of those who are engaged in it and responsible for its results. Speeches are then made not to the galleries or outside public, but to the delegates. A nomination that would have the assent of both wings of the opposition, which was not cumbered with a questionable platform, would be sure to succeed. It will probably be deemed best to have no platform at all, except that which calls for a change in the Federal Constitution. The first thing that is in order is to turn out the present corrupt and disreputable *regime*. That accomplished, its friends in Congress and among the people would be able, beyond a doubt, to agree upon a platform and a ticket acceptable to both wings of the opposition.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

We understand that last year there was some complaint upon the part of farmers, probably with much foundation, that the Premiums offered for Field Crops were announced too late. The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association are determined that the present year there shall be no cause of complaint on this score.

Elsewhere, in to-day's issue, will be found the very liberal Premium List offered by the Association for Field Crops, to be competed for at their Fourth Annual Fair next Fall. The List includes the very attractive Special Premiums offered by the Navassa Guano Company, of Wilmington, and the Carolina Fertilizer Company, of Charleston, through their Agents, Messrs. DeRosset & Co., of this city.

We learn that the full Premium List will be issued during the Winter or very early in the Spring, and that it will be very liberal, including even a greater number of Special Premiums than usual, among which is a very handsome Sewing Machine for the housewife who makes and exhibits the best and largest number of articles in the Household Department.

We trust our people generally will appreciate the exceeding liberality of the Premiums offered by this Association for the encouragement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The Association was organized to promote the industrial enterprises of this section. It is to be expected that there will be some complaints, and just ones, in the management of the affairs of the Association. There is a vast amount of work and thought necessary to carry on its operations. Those who have it in charge are busily engaged in their own business. The Association, unfortunately, is not in a condition to pay salaries which would command the proper officers to attend to its affairs altogether, and but few men in the South are able to neglect their own business without compensation.

But we have found that those who complain most are those who do not exhibit, or contribute in any way to the success of the Association.

The officers are determined that every inducement shall be offered within their power to attract the greatest rivalry between all classes of our people. Every industry shall be encouraged, and we shall expect that the Fair of 1872 will be far ahead of all its predecessors.

The Wharton Trial.

One of the most interesting trials of this century is now unwinding its slow length before the Criminal Court of Annapolis, Maryland. When we take in consideration the high standing of the accused, and the character of the crime with which she is charged, we are justified in saying that this trial will rank high among the "*causes celebres.*" Mrs. Wharton, the widow of an army officer, occupying a high social position, surrounded with the comforts and even the luxuries of life, is charged with procuring the death of General Ketchum, of the United States army, by administering to him poison in her own house, with her own hands, while he was her guest. The motive alleged is the desire to efface all evidence of a debt due him by the accused. It is asserted by his relatives, that General Ketchum went to Baltimore to obtain payment of a note of $2,600, taking the note with him. That after his death the note could never be found again, and that Mrs. Wharton, the accused, asserted that she had paid it months before.

But this is not the only crime laid to her charge. If she should be fortunate enough to be cleared of the crime for which she is now being tried, another indictment is pending against her for an attempt to poison a Mr. VanNess, also a guest in her house and by means of the same poison alleged to have been administered to Gen. Ketchum—tartar emetic in large doses. Moreover, there are dark suspicions attending the death of her husband and her son, and even of other persons who died in her house at various times more or less remote.

The highest chemical talent of the country has been called upon to testify in this case, and while the distinguished Professors are completely at variance in their opinions, the discussion of their evidence will throw much light upon an interesting and important branch of medical jurisprudence. Two eminent Professors, Dr. Aiken and Prof. Tonry, testify positively to the finding (in their opinion) of metalic antimony in their examination of a portion of the contents of Gen. Ketchum's stomach. Two other gentlemen, quite as eminent, Prof. M'Culloch and Prof. Fred. A. Genth, testify just as positively that the tests employed by the first named gentlemen are worth nothing and prove nothing, inasmuch as they did not discover sufficient metalic antimony to manipulate; the quantity obtained being much less than one thousandth of a grain. Murder by poison is such a heinous crime, and one so easily accomplished, that every advance of chemical and medical science which will ensure its discovery is a safeguard and a benefit to society. This case is destined to be a precedent in such matters and to stimulate the exertions of scentific men in finding unfailing tests for the detection of poison.

The trial, as might be expected, has created intense excitement in Baltimore and Washington, in the circles in which the accused and the deceased moved. Mrs. Wharton endures her terrible position with remarkable fortitude. A few friends stand by her with unflinching attachment, and her daughter, who has for months shared her cell, exhibits the most admirable devotion.

Three hypotheses present themselves in this remarkable case. Either Mrs. Wharton is a most unfortunate woman to be so unjustly accused, or she is a hardened and diabolical murderess, or else she is a lunatic—and there have been traces of insanity in her former history.

The case presents some analogy with that of Prof. Webster, who killed Dr. Parkman, in Boston, to escape the payment of a debt; but still more, with that of Madame Lafarge, in France, who poisoned her husband with arsenic. The most eminent talent of France was summoned to the bar. There was also some difference of opinion, but the accused was condemned chiefly upon the testimony of the celebrated Orfila. By his skilful tests and experiments, he proved the presence of arsenic in large quantities in the remains of the deceased, and the case has ever since been considered a leading one in poisonings by arsenic.

In calling the attention of our readers to the Wharton trial as one of the interesting topics of the day, we express no opinion—only hoping that the truth may prevail, and that God will help the right.

1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25
For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20
For second largest crop.....15
For third " " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25
For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and.....$20
For second best crop.....15
For third " " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.
Same regulations as above by Sweet Potatoes:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &c., &c.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest yield of Black Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25
The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.
Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.$25
To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:
Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas.....$10
Cucumbers.....10
Tomatoes.....8
Asparagus.....10
Radishes.....5
Peaches.....8
Pears.....5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord.10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

NAVASSA GUANO CO.,
of Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully,
DEROSSET & CO.,
State Agents.

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums will be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.

STATE NEWS.

A medicated soap is now made from the mineral deposits at Kittrell's Springs.

Raleigh had 49 and 65-100 inches of rain, and 10¼ inches of snow, in 1871.

Governor Caldwell is to return to Raleigh, to-day.

Newbern received $99 33 from its Mayor's Court in December.

The tournament did not take place in Newbern, on Monday afternoon, as was intended, because of the rain.

There was no quorum in the Legislature on Tuesday, at the re-assembling.

The Craven county Senators and Commoner (all Radical) left Newbern for Raleigh yesterday morning.

The Danville (Mo.) *Ray* says that Dr. Thomas Hill has returned from North Carolina, with his family, and has located in Danville, to practice his profession.

Dr. G. G. Mott, of Statesville, has presented the congregation of the Episcopal Church of that place with a large, fine toned Troy-made bell as a Christmas present.

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, says the Raleigh North Carolinian recently brought to this city, without charge for transportation, between 50 and 100 cords of wood, purchased for the poor of Raleigh.

Alfred Hargrave, Esq., of Lexington, slaughtered some fine hogs. One, 3 years' old, weighing 557 pounds; and 14 hogs, from 12 to 18 months' old, averaged 261 lbs.

The Raleigh *Carolinian* says that letters from New York and the New England States are almost daily received by the Governor, Secretary of State, and other State officers, asking for matters relative to the geological survey of the State, and other documents relating to the soil and climate of the State.

There were 193 pupils enrolled at the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, at Raleigh, during the year 1871, against 184 for 1870. The present session opened with 170 pupils, and others are still applying.

A mulatto named Joe Williams, says the Goldsboro' *Messenger*, was brought to town and lodged in jail on last Saturday evening, charged with horse stealing. He is said to be a member of a notorious gang of thieves operating in the southwestern portion of this county. While resisting arrest Williams was badly shot, upwards of twenty buck shot having entered his body. Amputation of one of his legs was deemed necessary, and the operation was performed yesterday by Drs. Miller and Kirby.

Out of respect to the opinions and wishes of all parties, says the Raleigh *Carolinian*, Judge Logan ought to place his resignation in the hands of the Governor. As the Governor is a republican, he would fill the place with a gentleman of the same politics, and there is no political advantage to result from such a change of officials, unless the appointment of a better Republican lawyer to the bench should materially strengthen the Republican party in that district. Hence we must conclude that Judge Logan's reasons for holding on against the wishes of his own party friends, and the people of his own district, springs from a personal, and not from a political, consideration.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: D. S. Ramsour, of Cleveland, a student of Wake Forest, was arrested on Friday night, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, by a United States Marshal and five armed soldiers, while in attendance upon the Euzelian Society.

Soldiers were placed at the front and back doors of the college building while the Marshal entered to make the arrest. The lad was carted through the country instead of coming on the train.

We are informed that a U. S. Marshal had a bench warrant from Judge Bond to arrest Ramsour, if to be found in South Carolina. Carpet bag Shaffer has issued a warrant for the young man, and now has him in tow. We suppose Shaffer will order him to be delivered to Bond. Shaffer has no power other than to take bail, or commit for want it. The Marshal of South Carolina cannot arrest upon a warrant which runs only in that State. What will Gov. Caldwell do if the boy appeals to him?

LOCAL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of County Commissioners met last night in regular monthly session.

Report of Trustees of Federal Point township, in reference to the construction of public roads, was received and ordered on file.

Report of the School Committee of Holden township, giving the number of school children in that township, was received and ordered on file.

Thos. B. Williams and Martin Muller were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors.

Report of Owen Fennell, Jr., County Treasurer, for the month of December, was received and ordered on file.

It was ordered that the several communications in regard to taxes, be referred to the Committee on Taxes.

It was ordered that the Clerk of the Board issue and execute all orders passed by it, unless otherwise directed by the Board, of some provision of law.

It was ordered that all persons who obtain licenses, or receipts on licenses from the Sheriff, who have failed to exhibit the same to the Register of Deeds, to be countersigned by him, and registered, as required by sections 33 and 34, schdule B, of the Revenue law, immediately comply with the terms of the law, or its penalties will be rigidly enforced against such as are delinquents.

Adjourned to meet again next Monday evening, 8th inst, at 7½ o'clock.

For the Journal.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—DEDICATION OF THE HALL OF CAPE FEAR LODGE NO. 2.—During the past Summer Cape Fear Lodge has erected, on their lot on Third street, opposite the City Hall, a fine new three story building. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone were duly noticed in the JOURNAL in June last. The building has a fine store on the ground floor, a hall on the second floor, which is occupied by the Knights of Pythias, and the Odd Fellows Hall, on the third floor, which is the home of the Lodge; and truly a pleasant and beautiful Hall it is. Thoroughly ventilated and heated, lighted with beautiful gas fixtures and ornamented with the emblems of the Order, it would really seem that a man could not find a more pleasant place to spend one evening in the week than in the social communion of the Odd Fellows in their new Hall. On Tuesday night the ceremony of the dedication of the building to the "business and purposes of Odd Fellowship" took place. We were pleased to find the hall well filled with beautiful ladies, who had assembled to grace the occasion with their presence. The choir, led by Prof. Grabau and Mr. J. Hanson Bowden, discoursed its sweetest strains from time to time, as the ceremonies progressed, and we but repeat the words of a learned legal gentleman of our city, who was present, when we say that "more impressive and sublime ceremonies it has never fallen to our lot to witness, though we have seen many solemn and interesting ceremonies in church and State."

The dedicatory services were performed under the direction of Deputy Grand Master W. J. Yopp, of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Past Grand Thos. H. Howey acted as Grand Warden, Past Grand Master W. S. G. Andrews as Grand Marshal, Past Grand Jno. A. Nicholson as Grand Herald, and Past Grands R. J. Jones, John Sholar, J. C. Wood and A. J. Yopp as Grand Heralds of the North, South, East and West, in the order named. Past Grand Geo. H. Kelley, Grand Chaplain, Past Grand Master Wm. L. Smith, Chairman of the Building Committee, delivered the hall to the Deputy Grand Master. After prayer by the Chaplain and music from the choir, the ceremonies proceeded, and were conducted with all due solemnity to the close, after the impressive ritual of the Order.

After the lodge had been dedicated, D. G. Master, W. J. Yopp, proceeded to install the officers for the ensuing term, which was done in the presence of the deeply interested spectators. The following officers were installed to serve until 1st of July next:

G. M. Altaffer, Noble Grand.
Wm. Goodman, Vice-Grand.
John A. Nicholson, Treasurer.
Geo. H. Kelley, Secretary.
John Sholar, Chaplain.
George P. Bappler, Warden.
W. W. Yopp, Conductor.
Joseph Sternberger, Inside Guardian.
F. V. B. Yopp, Outside Guardian and Keeper.
J. Piner, R. S. S.
Wm. P. Oldham, L. S. S.
R. L. Harris, R. S. to N. G.
C. Schulken, L. S. to N. G.
J. J. Le Gwin, R. S. to V. G.
E. Levy, L. S. to V. G.

The closing ode was then sung by the choir, and the services closed.

We have rarely spent a more delightful hour than that among the Odd Fellows on Tuesday night, but we didn't "see the goat."

POINT CASWELL, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—Allow one who was a participant in the pleasures of a party given by Dr. James F. Simpson, on Thursday night last, to express the opinion of all who were present on that occasion, and especially of the young people, (of whom it may be truly said their name was legion,) that it surpassed any thing of the kind that has occurred here within the last twenty years. Never were people in better spirits for fun and pleasure, and never did circumstances respond more favorably to every wish and hope of the young. We had James Bradley and his band from your city, each one of whom showed himself to be worthy and equal to the respective position which he has assumed in the musical world. With a disposition to accommodate, they have won for themselves a reputation as musicians, that will give them them the patronage of our people in this community.

Dr. Simpson was more than himself on this occasion, while his lady could be seen wherever duty would suggest the necessity of her presence, to increase the interest and happiness which was felt by all—even taking a part in the dance to the joy and congratulations of her numerous friends.

The array of beauty was equal to that of North Carolina's *best*, and moved not only the boys, but the old widowers were inspired with the vim and spirit of boyhood, which enabled them to keep their eyes open until sunrise the next morning. I almost forgot to say that the party was given in compliment to our talented young friend, Dr. George E. Lucas.

Respectfully, SPECTATOR.

Three hundred thousand seamen, more or less, are employed in American vessels. Most of them are robbed daily from the time of their landing till they sail again; but a bill is now before the Senate to remedy these evils.

A Kansas man sent for a clergyman to preach his wife's funeral sermon and incidentally to marry him, at the close of the discourse, to a young woman whom he had selected on the death of his spouse.

Ye Infant Prodigy—Maggie. "Why is your hair so gray, Mamma." Mamma. Well, because you're such a naughty child sometimes." Maggie. "What a naughty child you must have been! Poor grandma's hair's quite white!"

The mortality in St. Louis last week numbered seventy-nine, with no small-pox, as rumored.

From the Goldsboro' Messenger.

An Act to Consolidate the Planters Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That the Planters Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company, may and they are hereby authorized and empowered to be merged and consolidated into one corporation in the manner and upon the terms hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That at the first or any subsequent meeting of the stockholders of the said Planters Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company, which may be called or held after the ratification of this act, a majority of each stock being represented in person or by proxy, each of said companies shall decide by a majority vote in favor of or against the consolidation and union of the two companies aforesaid; and if a majority of the stockholders of the Planters Railroad Company, and the stockholders of the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company, shall decide in favor of consolidation, it shall be the duty of the directors of said companies respectfully to perfect such consolidation upon such terms as may be agreed upon by them.

Sec. 3. That after the Union and consolidation of said company as aforesaid, the corporation thereby formed shall be known by the name and style of the Wilmington and Planters' Railway Company.

Sec. 4. That the said Wilmington and Planters' Railway Company shall have all the powers, rights, privileges and exemptions which are contained and provided for in the acts incorporating the said Planters' Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company.

Sec. 5. That the said Wilmington and Planters' Railway Company be and the same is hereby authorized to extend the construction of their Railroad North through the counties of Craven, Green, Pitt, Beaufort, Martin, Bertie, Hertford, and Gates, to the Virginia line, and South through the counties of Brunswick and Columbus to the South Carolina line.

Sec. 6. That the said Wilmington and Planters Railway Company be and the same is hereby authorized to increase its capital stock to any sum not exceeding four million dollars, and subscription to same may be made on the part of individuals, municipal and other corporations, in shares of the value of one hundred dollars each, which may be made in lands, timber, work or money as may be stipulated.

Sec. 7. That it shall and may be lawful for any incorporated city or town, or any county in which said railroad may be constructed, to subscribe for such amount of stock in said company as they or either of them shall be authorized to do by the inhabitants of said city or town, or citizens of such county, in manner and form as provided for in the act to incorporate the said Planters Railroad Company, ratified the 1st day of March, 1870.

Sec. 8. That the said Wilmington and Planters Railway Company is hereby authorized to unite and consolidate with any other railroad company or companies chartered by and organized under the laws of this State, or chartered by and organized under the laws of this State and any other State, or under the laws of any other State or States, or with any intervening railroad, bridge or ferry companies, said union and consolidation to be made and perfected upon such terms as the directors of the said Wilmington and Planters Railway Company may agree upon.

Sec. 9. That any railroad or other corporation which may have been chartered by the laws of this State for the transportation of freight and passengers is authorized to unite and consolidate with the said Wilmington and Planters Railway Company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the directors of the respective corporations.

Sec. 10. That for the purpose of borrowing money it may and shall be lawful for the said Wilmington and Planters Railway Company to make and issue bonds payable in United States currency, American gold, or sterling to an amount not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars per mile of its road and branches under the direction of the directors of the said company, to be signed by the President and Secretary, and under the common seal of said company, in sums of five hundred dollars, or one thousand dollars each, bearing interest not greater than seven per cent. per annum, and redeemable in the year nineteen hundred and five, or at a date earlier at the option of the said directors.

Sec. 11. That to secure the faithful payment of the said bonds, it shall and may be lawful for the directors of the said company to make, execute and deliver to such person in the city of New York, or elsewhere, as the said directors may select or appoint, a deed of trust or mortgage of the said company to be signed by the president and witnessed by the secretary of the said company, under the common seal of the same, wherein shall be conveyed to the person thus appointed trustee or mortgagee, the road, property, income and franchise of said company acquired or to be acquired, condition for the payment of the interest and final redemption of said bonds.

Sec. 12. That it may be lawful for the said company to establish a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of their bonds from the annual profits of the company, and from the sale of any lands or other species of property donated, purchased or subscribed in aid of the construction of the said road and its branches.

Sec. 13. Be it enacted, That the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain their railroad across, along or upon any stream of water, water course, street, highway, turnpike or canal, which the route of its railroad may interest or touch, but the said company shall make proper draws in any bridge of said road, which may cross a navigable stream suitable for the passage of such vessels, flats or boats as may navigate such streams at such point or crossing, and shall restore any stream, water course, street, highway, turnpike or canal thus intersected or touched, to its former state, or such state as not unnecessarily to have impaired its usefulness, and the said company shall have the right to cross, intersect, join and unite its railroad, or any of its branches with any other railroad at any point or points on its route, or at either or both terminí and upon the land of such other railroads or other corporation, with the necessary turnouts, sidings, switches, platforms, buildings, sheds, warehouses, workshops, depots, wharves and other conveniencies in furtherance of the object of its connections.

Sec. 14. Be it enacted, That the said company shall have the right to commence the construction of said railroad at any point or points it may deem to its interest so to do, and shall have the further right of using any portion of said road constructed by them, before the whole of said road shall be completed, and may charge for transportation thereon.

Sec. 15. Be it enacted, That the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to erect, maintain and operate one or more lines of telegraph along its roadway and branches, charging and collecting such remuneration for all messages or dispatches as the directors may direct. The said company may connect the said lines of telegraph with the line, or lines of any other telegraph company in this State or any adjoining State; it may further lease, form out, or sell the [illegible] right, as in the judgment of the President and Directors may deem most advantageous to the interest

THE YEAR 1871.

Remarkable Historical and Necrological Events.

AMERICA.

January 7, the iron railroad bridge over the Ohio river at Parkersburg finished.

January 14, commissioners to San Domingo appointed—Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, Dr. Samuel E. Howe, Dr. A. D. White and Allan Burton.

February 9, President's correspondence in regard to Alabama claims sent to Congress, and the High Joint Commission appointed.

February 17, the bill to create a territorial government for the District of Columbia passed.

March 4, Forty-first Congress ended its session. Forty-Second Congress reorganized by the election of Mr. Speaker Blaine.

March 6, the cession of Jefferson and Berkley counties to West Virginia decided by the Supreme Court to be legal.

March 8, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars lost, seven persons killed and many wounded by a hurricane at St. Louis.

March 16, Charles Sumner displaced as Chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, and Simon Cameron appointed.

March 22, Governor Holden, of North Carolina convicted upon impeachment by the Legislature.

March 24, President's proclamation in regard to disturbances in South Carolina.

April, 5, President's report of the San Domingo commissioners sent to Congress.

April 10, grand German celebration in honor of peace between France and Germany in all the principal cities of the Union.

April 20, adjournment of Congress.

May 4, President issued a proclamation in regard to the Ku-Klux law.

May 10, meeting of the Senate in executive session to consider the treaty of Washington.

July 12, parade of Orange lodges in New York.

October 2, arrest of Brigham Young, Mormon high priest, on a charge of adultery.

October 4, great fires raging in Wisconsin, Michigan and other Western States.

October 9, great Chicago fire commenced.

October 12, 18, President's proclamation suspending habeas corpus in South Carolina.

December 6, Prince of Wales' sickness and fearful burning of Wall's Opera House, Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN.

January 2, Mazieres, France, surrendered to the Germans.

January 3, Prince Amadeus took the oath as King of Spain.

January 5, Prussians commenced the bombardment of the southern forts of Paris.

January 10 and 11, Battle of Le Mans. French defeated with loss of 20,000 prisoners.

January 16, German army capture Alencon.

January 17, conference upon the Eastern question assembled at London.

January 18, King William's proclamation as Emperor of Germany.

January 22, the Hotel de Ville demolished.

January 28, the treaty of Versailles signed by Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre.

February 17, M. Thiers elected President of the provisional government of the republic.

March 1, Prussian army entered Paris.

March 2, final treaty of ratification between the Germans and French.

March 21, marriage of the Marquis of Lorne to Louisa, Princess of England.

April 11, armistice between Spain and the Pacific republics of South America signed at Washington, D. C.

April 19, Dr. Dollinger excommunicated by the Pope.

May 15, column of Napoleon destroyed in the Place Vendome.

May 21, the Versaillists enter Paris.

May 24 and 25, destruction of public and private buildings in Paris by the communists.

June 16, triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin.

July 2, King Victor Emmanuel arrived in Rome.

August 9, the centenary celebration of the birth of Sir Walter Scott.

September 17, the Mont Cenis railway between France and Italy formally opened.

September 27, bill for the emancipation of slaves passed by the Senate of Brazil.

Balt. Sun.

A Girl's Throat Fatally Cut by the Core of an Apple.

Miss Mary Ellen Foy, the young lady whose throat was cut by the core of an apple in the Normal School a few days ago, is dying. She was cutting the apple, and while in the act of swallowing a portion of the core it cut the lining of her throat and several of the arteries like a knife. Her classmates were astonished to see her fall over on the floor and vomit large quantities of blood. She was carried to the police station but little could be done for her beyond keeping her perfectly quiet.

Her mother, who had been summoned, was not allowed to remove her until next morning for fear of fatal consequences. The poor woman sat in the station house watching her daughter all night. Next day she took her home, where she has lain ever since, slowly wasting away. It is impossible for her to swallow anything whatever, and her stomach has become so contracted that nothing can enter it. She is so weak from loss of blood and starvation that the physicians in attendance refuse to perform any operation on her, or even to use a silver feeding tube below the wound, as been successfully done in other instances where the mouth or throat have been injured. They say that she could not survive an instant.—*Newark Journal.*

During the coming year a full and entire revision of all treaties between Japan and various foreign powers will take place. In advance of such a duty the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States are investigating existing treaty-stipulations and acquiring the information necessary to form a satisfactory and lasting agreement between their respective governments and Japan. The main point aimed at is to open the whole country to purposes of residence and trade to foreigners. The treaty made by Commodore Perry, in 1854, is the foundation of all the treaties at present in force. By this agreement two ports were opened to American ships and trade, under such restrictions as could be imposed by the Japanese government, was permitted. Since that time liberal views and ideas have made wonderful progress in Japan, and the rulers of that country are discussing the prospective treaties in an intelligent and candid way, and a new mission, to be composed of some of the most influential Japanese officers, is talked of as about to be sent to America and Europe. From present appearances, before the close of 1872, Japan will be open to trade and commerce on a just, liberal and equitable basis.

"Worn out with Figures."

The suicide of a clerk in the Bank of New York occurred recently. The name of the deceased was Rufus Ripley, aged 23. He had been employed several years in the bank as bookkeeper in the gold department. He had suffered at intervals from neuralgia in the head, which caused the most intense pain, and at times unfitted him for business. He left a letter, in which he said: "I am worn out with headache and figures, and I am going to lay long rest. I have made the last posting in the ledger of life, and now I am going to strike off." Good-bye! God bless you!" The bank officers state that the accounts of the deceased are correct.

"I warn you," said Mr. Schurz, during the recent debate in the Senate, "that the American people are on the point of demanding an honest government." Well, it is about time they were making such a demand.

"I have very little respect for the ties of this world," as the chap said when the rope was put around his neck.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend.' 'Yes, I have been straitened by circumstances.'"

When can donkey be spelt in one letter? When it's U!

An experienced boy says he regards hunger and the chastening rod as about the same thing. They both make him holler.

At a recent burglars' convention in Vermont, it was resolved that it was "expedient" to use chloroform on victims.

"A well-known writer says that a fine coat covers a multitude of sins. It is still truer that such coats cover a multitude of sinners."

How can you distinguish a fashionable man from a tired dog? One wears an entire costume; the other, simply pants!

Widowers seldom die of grief. However crushed they may be, if you only let them alone they will generally revive.

In Racine there is a hotel called the Huggin House. It is a great resort for young married people.

S. W. VICK. C. P. MEBANE.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Beeswax per lb	30 a 31	Lime	0 00 a 0 00
Barrels, Spts T, each		(from store)	
2d hand	2 25 a 2 50	Rockport	0 00 a 1 50
New	2 75 a 3 00	Rockland	0 00 a 1 50
Candles, per lb.,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Tallow	18 a 20	Cuba, hhds	36 a 38
Adamantine	15 a 16	do bbls	40 a 42
Sperm	50 a 55	Sugar house	22 a 25
Coffee, per lb.,		do bbls	25 a 27
Java	25 a 30	Syrup, bbls	45 a 60
Laguayra	25 a 28	do No. 0	80 a 85
Rio	21 a 25	Naval Stores,	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
Cotton, per lb.,		Virgin new	0 00 a 5 35
Ord to Mid'g	16½ a 19½	Yellow dip	0 00 a 5 35
Strict Mid	00 a 19½	Hard	0 00 a 3 50
Cottton Bagging,		Tar per bbl	0 00 a 2 25
Gunny	00 a 00	Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 2 75
Dundee	18 a 18½	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Flax	19¼ a 20	Rosin, pale	8 00 a 9 50
Double Aere	18¾ a 19¾	do No 1	6 00 a 6 50
Rope per lb	7 a 19	do No 2	4 25 a 4 50
Corn Meal,		do No 3	0 00 a 4 25
per bushel	1 05 a 1 10	Spirits turpentine,	
Domestics,		per gal	99 a 62
Sheeting,		Nails, per lb.,	
per yard	11 a 12	Cut	5¼ a 6
Yarn, per 5 lb	145 a 150	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers,		Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
per lb	65 a 90	Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Fish, per bbl.,		Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Mackerel,		Kerosene	28 a 30
No. 1	28 00 a 30 00	Pea Nuts	1 75 a 2 10
No. 2	13 00 a 15 00	Potatoes,	
No. 3	00 00 a 00 00	Sweet	75 a 80
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 00
Herring,		Provisions, per lb.,	
East	8 00 a 9 00	N. C. Becon.	
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Hams	16 a 18
do cut	8 00 a 10 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Shoulders	9½a 10
Dry Cod	9 a 10	Hog round	12 a 12½
Flour, per bbl, North'n		Western Bacon.	
Family	8 75 a 10 50	(Smoked.)	
Superfine	6 00 a 6 50	Hams	16½a 18½
Fine	5 75 a 6 00	Middlings	7½a 8
Ex Super	7 00 a 7 50	Shoulders	6½a 7
North Carolina,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family	8 25 a 11 50	Middlings	8¼a 9
Superfine	7 50 a 8 00	Shoulders	7¼a 8¾
Glue, per lb	16 a 20	Lard, N. C.	12½a 13
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	10 a 13
Guanos, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C.	00 a 30
Per ton	00 00 a 80 00	do Northern	30 a 35
Grain, per bushel,		Cheese	16 a 18
Corn	90 a 1 00	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Oats	75 a 80	City Mess	15 50 a 15 25
Peas, Cow	1 10 a 1 15	Thin	0 00 a 00 00
Rice	8½ a 09	Rump	00 00 a 14 50
Carolina	8½ a 9	Salt, Alum, per	
Hides, per lb.,		bag	2 bush. 1 50 a 2 00
Green	6½ a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry	14 a 15	cargo	1 30 a 1 35
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		Fine	1 45 a 1 55
Eastern	0 00 a 1 75	American	1 30 a 1 35
Northern	1 40 a 1 65	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11 a 00
English, assd	8 a 10	Cuba	12½ a 00
American	6 a 10	Refined	13½ a 14
sheer	9 a 10	A	13½a 14
Swede	10 a 12	Crushed	14 a 14½
Hoop,		Soap, per lb.,	
per ton	000 00a 105 00	Northern	5 a 7
Liquors, per gal, (duty)		Shingles, per M.,	
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Contract	4 00 a 5 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
N. E. Rum	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	W. O. hhds	00 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	R. O. hhds	00 00 a 00 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
Lumber, (River.)		Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Fair	5 00 a 5 50	Mill, fair	7 50 a 8 00
Fair Bds	15 00 a 17 00	Mill, inferior to	
Wide do	12 00 a 14 00	ord	5 00 a 6 00
Scantling	10 00 a 13 00	Tallow, lb	11 a 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY.

January 4, 1872.

TURPENTINE.—There has been a steady and active demand from both shippers and distillers during the past week, and all receipts have been readily taken when offered. Receipts continue to grow smaller weekly, and must continue so, until the new crop begins to come in. The receipts for the week foot 720 bbls., which have sold as follows, market closing quiet at last figures given in our table:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	105	$3 60	$5 35	$5 35
Saturday	255	3 60	5 35	5 35
Monday—No business transacted.				
Tuesday	269	3 60	5 35	5 35
Wednesday	88	3 60	5 35	5 35
Thursday	No sales.			

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the earlier part of the past week under the favorable Northern advices this article steadily advanced from day to day up to Wednesday, when it became less active and declined ½ cent. The demand for both foreign and Northern shipment has been good, and the bulk of purchases have been for that purpose. The receipts, both by river and rail are meagre, and the bulk of stock here is in shippers' hands. To-day the market is weaker, with no transactions. The market has shown the following movement for the week:

Friday	187	casks at 62	cents per gallon.			
Saturday	103	" " 63	"	"	"	
Do	100	" " 63½	"	"	"	
Monday	No sales.					
Tuesday	30	" " 64	"	"	"	
Do	200	" " 65	"	"	"	
Wednesday	59	" " 64½	"	"	"	
Do	174	" " 64	"	"	"	
Thursday	No sales.					

TAR.—With continued light enquiry this article has been very inactive during the past week, and it has been found difficult to effect sales.—The market has ruled unchanged, with the exception of a small lot which sold on Friday, at an advance of 10 cents, but the advance was lost later in the day, and prices have remained the same as at the close of our last. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

Friday	12 bbls. at	$2 35 per barrel.
Do	00 " "	2 35 " "
Saturday	No sales.	
Monday	Holiday.	
Tuesday	60 bbls at	$2 25 per barrel.
Wednesday	30 " "	2 25 " "
Thursday	175 " "	2 25 " "

ROSIN.—We have nothing favorable to report in the price of this article during the week just ended. There has been a moderate business done in the lower grades, but quotations are a shade lower than given in our last, and the market at the close had a declining tendency. For No. 1 and the finer qualities the market has ruled exceedingly dull, buyers having shown no disposition whatever to purchase, and the few sales have been effected at a material decline on former quotations. The receipts have fallen off and the stock here has been diminished by recent heavy shipments. The market has shown the following movement for the week: Friday, 15 bbls. at $8 for Pale; Saturday, 1,335 bbls. at $4 25 for low No. 2, $4 50 to 55 for low No. 1, $6 for No. 1, $6 50 for extra No. 1, $7 for low Pale, and $9 for extra Pale; Monday, no sales; Tuesday, 2,898 bbls. at $4 15 to $4 20 for strained, $4 75 for extra No. 2, $6 for No. 1, $7 50, $8 to $8 50 for Pale; Wednesday, 485 bbls. at $4 25 to $4 50 for low No. 1, $6 for extra No. 1, and $8 for extra No. 2, and $6 to $7 for low Pale.

COTTON.—During the earlier part of the past week all the apparent influences operating upon our cotton market was adverse to prices, both Northern and European markets being dull and declining. Since Tuesday the feeling has been better and prices have advanced. There is very little arriving at present, and the bulk of stock is in the shippers' hands. Yesterday offerings were not free even at advanced quotations. At the time of closing our report there has been an active demand, the market being firm and steady at our quotations.

We take the following from the circular of the New York Cotton Exchange:

RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY DECEMBER 29, 1871.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Galveston	2,011		1,030	3,419	1,876	1,330
N. Orleans	10,059		17,843	4,619	10,282	7,977
Mobile	3,549		6,266	2,019	1,897	4,149
Savannah	3,545		.....	3,633	3,854	3,922
Charleston	2,276		2,637	5,140	1,958	2,111
Wilm'gt'n	701		897	574	479	385
Norfolk	821		1,504	1,522	1,241	1,421
Baltimore	176		295	95	242	793
New York	527		721	1,335	977	793
Boston	295		257	395	67	428
Various	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23,481		.....	22,870	23,232	20,057

The sales for the week have been as follows: Friday, 4 bales at 17⅜, 18 at 18, 5 at 18¼, 58 at 18½, 20 at 18¾, 12 at 19, and 2 bales (Peeler) at 19¼ cents; Saturday, 106 bales at 18¾, and 5 at 19 cents; Monday, no business transactions; Tuesday, no sales; Wednesday, 7 bales at 17½, 16 at 18, 40 at 18¼, 10 at 18½, 2 at 18¾, and 144 bales at 19 cents; Thursday, 1 bale at 18¾ and 170 at 19 cents per lb. We quote as follows:

	CENTS.
Ordinary	17½
Good Ordinary	18 a 0 18¾
Low Middling	19¼
Middling	19½

GRAIN—CORN.—Figures slightly lower than in our last report. Since our last several small cargoes have arrived, which sold from the wharf on private terms, but at lower figures than reported in our review. The demand is light, and the stock is daily replenished by receipts by rail. Sales are being made from store at 92½ to 97½ cents for white mealing—highest figures including sacks.——OATS.—In consequence of receipts worthy of note we quote as selling from store at 65 to 70 cents per bushel wholesale, and 75 to 85 cents per bushel retail.——PEAS.——The receipts continue light and very little stock on market, although the demand is for small lots, which is being supplied from store at $1 10@1 15 for Cow.——RICE—Stock light, clean sells by the package at 8¼@9 cents ₱ lb.

HAY—We have no change to report in this article, prices remaining unchanged. No receipts, in consequence we quote as selling from wharf at $1 40 to 1 50, and from store at $1 65 to 1 75 for Philadelphia, $1 10 to $1 25 from wharf and $1 40 to $1 45 for New York and $1 from wharf, and $1 10 from store for North Carolina; Eastern from wharf for $1 65.

BEEF CATTLE—During the week past there has been one or two droves brought to market which were taken by butchers at 8 to 10 cents on the hoof, as in quality.

MOLASSES.—The market is better supplied by the recent arrivals, and we report a fair business doing at figures given in our table.

SALT—With only a moderate demand existing and good stock offering, we quote as selling from store at $1 30 to $1 35 for American, and $1 40 to 1 45 per sack, for Liverpool ground.

EGGS—The demand having somewhat abated, the market is lower and dull at 40 cents per dozen.

WOOD—The stock and receipts are larger than reported for several weeks past, and prices have declined a little. We quote as selling from flats at $2 75 to 3 25 for ash and pine, and $3 75 to 4 25 for oak per cord by the quantity.

LIME.—The stock on hand is large, and at present there is only a small demand. Sales are made from store in the small way at $1 45 to $1 50 per cask.

LUMBER.—There is a fair business now doing in this article and the City Mills are selling cargoes at the following rates.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,0 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$17 00@18 00
" " Hayti cargoes	18 00@00 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00@28 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	23 00@24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

POULTRY.—The market is very poorly supplied, and prices are higher. Turkeys bring $1 25 to $1 50, and live fowls are selling at 45 to 50 cents; dressed at 50 to 55 cents, each.

SHINGLES.—The receipts are larger than previous week—a fair business is doing. We quote at $2 75 to $3 25 for Common, and $4 50 to $6 per M. for Contract.

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON.—The stock is fully sufficient to supply the present demands. Sales are being made from store at 5 to 5¾ cents per lb., as in quantity and quality.

FLOUR.—The market is well supplied at present with the usual demand. We have to report only small sales from store during the week and we refer to our table for quotations of Northern and State brands, as in quality and quantity.

PEANUTS.—During the past week the receipts have been light and with heavy shipments the stock has been lessened. A fair demand exists, and sales from carts are made at $1 25 to $2 10, as in quality from ordinary to extra quality.

FERTILIZERS—The market continues to be well supplied and we have to report only a light business doing from store at the following figures: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $20; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $30@65; Wando Guano, $30; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $55, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35 cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market remains the same as reported at the close of our last. No change as regards prices. The stock of Sides and Shoulders (N. C.) is quite heavy, for which there is little or no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect sales except in the small way. Hams are very scarce and command ready sale upon receipt. We quote at 9½@10 cents for shoulders, 11½@12 cents for sides, 13@13½ cents for hog round, and 16@18 cents ₱ lb. for hams, as in quality. WESTERN is in fair stock, and the market is dull. We quote as selling from store at the following figures: Smoked 8 to 8¼ cents for shoulders, 9 to 9¼ cents for sides, and 14 to 17 cents for hams. DRY SALTED—6¼ to 7 cents for shoulders and 7½ to 8 cents for sides.

LARD—North Carolina is in small stock and wanted—would bring 13 to 14 cents. NORTHERN is in good stock and demand light. Sells at 10 to 13 cents per lb.

BAGGING—With good stock and brisk demand, sales are being made at the following figures: Second hand country $2 10 a $2 20 as they run, $2 30 a $2 40 for selected and new; New York, $2 50 for second hand, and $2 75 for new.

BEESWAX—Continues dull with light receipts Sells at 31 cents per lb

TIMBER—Continues in brisk enquiry for mill purposes and the market rules firm at former figures, prime and extra quality finding ready sale at high rates.

CORN MEAL.—The stock on hand is sufficiently large to supply the present wants. Sales are being made from stores and mills at $1 05 to $1 10 per bushel.

POTATOES.—The demand for Irish is light and is being supplied from store at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl. New crop Sweet is coming in more freely and sells from carts at 75@80 cents per bushel.

FREIGHTS.—The port is now well filled with vessels loading both coastwise and foreign.—Freights continue to rule quiet, though to coastwise ports are lower.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Reported for the Journal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—6 P. M.

Money strong and quiet. Stock brokers paid 1-6 to ¼ commission. Others paid 7 in currency to gold. Exchange lower at 109¼ to 109⅝. Gold 109¼ to 109⅝. Government securities inactive, and but little change. Five-twenties of 1862, 110¼. State bonds inactive, but very firm. North Carolinas and South Carolinas very strong.

Cotton strong—sales 2,564 bales. Uplands 20¾ cents; Orleans 21¾ cents. Flour steady. Whiskey fair and active at 92½ to 93. Wheat a little active, without material change. Corn firm—old afloat at 79½ to 80 cents. Rice dull at 8¾ to 8¾. Pork a shade lower at $14 25 to $14 50. Beef quiet. Lard heavy. Turpentine firm. Rosin dull. Tallow 8¾ to 9¼. Freights heavy and lower.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm—Pennsylvania $1 50 to $1 60. Corn firm—white 66 to 68 cents; yellow 67 to 69 cents. Oats dull at 53 to 55 cents. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey 94 cents.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, GRATIS, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridian and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Re-animating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use Lyon's Kathairon, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily re-animate the hair and prevent it from falling out. Besides that, this inimitable resuscitant and strengthener of the Hair nourishes and stimulates its young and tender fibers, removes all obstacles to their growth in the shape of dandruff and dirt, and ultimately produces a new crop of hair, stronger, glossier, and twice as abundant as the old. As a hair dressing it is notably the most agreeable, refreshing and serviceable article ever placed upon a dressing-table.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint and of Some of the Diseases Produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation, in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat, unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, or bloated, or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its Complications, are loud in its praise. Sold by all first-class druggists.

jan 3 82-d1weod&w1t

MARRIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 1st, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. George Patterson, Rector of St. John's Church, Mr. NICHOLS MORRIS to Mrs. MARGARET G. CORBIN, fourth daughter of the late Richard Morris, Esq. No cards.

GENTLY DOES IT, without pain or irritation, Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS relieves the constipated bowels; at the same time so thoroughly toning their inner membrane and restoring their mechanical action, that it seems as if they had been reorganized on an improved plan. Yet the result is solely due to nature, reinforced and sustained by the best Vegetable Alterative and Tonic that ever passed the lips of the sick and suffering.

A FRAGRANT BREATH and Pearly Teeth are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT liberally cultivated the cause of foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to oldest age.

MANY HOUSEKEEPERS are not aware of the deception practiced in the manufacture of Flavoring Extracts for culinary use. Many of them are deleterious and impure. "Burnett's Standard Extracts" are made from the finest specimens of the fruits and spices they represent, and are perfectly pure.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—No one who has ever used Dr. Tobias' Horse Venetian Liniment will ever be without it; it is a certain cure for Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises and old sores. Warranted superior to any other. In Pint bottles at $1. Sold by the Druggists. Depot 10 Park Place, New York.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.—Not the Cheapest, but Safest and Best Illuminating Oil for family use ever made. Burns in the ordinary kerosene lamp. Does not take fire, nor explode if the lamp is upset and broken. Send for Circular. Oil House of Charles Pratt established 1770, New York.

BISLEY'S LINIMENT—Of Arnica, Hops, Carbolic Acid, acts as a universal external cure-all, acting on the nerves connected with the skin. It promptly relieves Neuralgia Pains, Cleanses and cures old sores and ulcers, flesh wounds, burns, bruises, sprains, &c. Sold everywhere at 50 cents. Morgan & Risley, Wholesale Druggists, New York. General Agents

LAIRDS' BLOOM OF YOUTH.—A most delightful toilet preparation for beautifying the skin; has been established for ten years; during that time over one million ladies have used it; in every instance it has given entire satisfaction; it removes all imperfections, tans, freckles and sunburns, giving the skin a youthful appearance. Sold at all Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores. Depot 5 Gold Street, New York.

Thanks to the Timely Discovery of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, the hearts of many parents have been made glad by witnessing the beneficial effects, which this remedy never fails to produce during the critical period of teething.

CARBOLIC SALVE—Nothing like it ever known before. Cures cuts, burns, sores, wounds, &c., like magic. Physicians speak of it in terms of the highest praise. Price 25 cents per box. John F. Henry, Sole Proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

PHYSICIANS who have prescribed Svapnia or Purified Opium use no other form of Opium in their practice.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—If all his hairs were fives, Othello said, "my great revenge hath stomach for them all." But hair that's grey or sandy, white or red, the ladies have no stomach for at all. Use Cristadoro's Dye and the evil is remedied. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE PUREST and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore from fresh, selected livers, for sale by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. F. C. Wells & Co., New York.

jan 2, 1871 81-deodly&wlych

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No Ridiculous Tints or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not Stain the Skin, but leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory 16 Bond Street, New York.

April 22, 1871. 99-d-eod&w1ych

H. R. KORNEGAY,

Attorney at Law,

KENANSVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Duplin, Wayne, Lenoir and Jones.

dec 15th, 1871. 48-w1ych

NOTICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Fayetteville Hotel.

One of the best buildings for the purpose in the State. Possession will be given March 1st, 1872. Applications may be made to the Secretary of the Company, D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 15, 1871. w-1t

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Winter Session of this Institution will open MONDAY, the 15th of January, 1872, with an able and experienced Faculty of Teachers.

Prof. I. T. Wright is in charge of the Musical Department.

☞ For particulars address

N. Z. GRAVES, President.

dec 15 48-w4wch

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,

Inspector of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at John C. Heyer's Store, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY CALIFORNIA

Dr. WALKER'S

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce St., N.Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile **Fancy Drink,** Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors,** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other **WORMS,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

WATCH FREE to agents to introduce articles that sell in every house. LATTA & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. 4w

8 O'CLOCK.

$125 A WEEK!

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 187 .

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 15th.

Tracking Criminals.

A Strange and Eventful History.

Sequel to the Union City (Tenn.) Railway Robbery.

Two of the Robbers Traced and Captured.

THE CRIME.

In October last the car of the Southern Express Company was robbed at Union City. The facts of the robbery are these: At Union City the train to which this car was attached always stops for supper. The eating-house fronts the main track, and after pulling up opposite it, and allowing the passengers to get out, it is backed down about a quarter of a mile and run upon a side switch.

The evening of the robbery—Saturday, 21st of October—the train arrived at Union City between 7 and 8 o'clock, a little after dark. After running up to the station it was backed down and placed on the side track as stated, after which every person, with the exception of the guard—named Thomas—and a half-dozen passengers left the train for supper. The guard's supper is usually brought to him by a negro named Tom who remains until he has finished, when he carries back the dishes. That evening Tom started with the supper, and when about half way met the men from the train going to their supper. When Tom was a few feet distant from the engine he noticed a man jump on it while two others sprang on the train began backing, and in a short time afterward it stopped a mile or more distant down the track.

When the men jumped on the express car Thomas was busily engaged in reading a book. Just then he noticed the train start, and looking up he saw two men standing over him with cocked pistols. One of them shoved the muzzle of his revolver directly against Mr. Thomas' temple, and saying that he would kill him if he offered any resistance, ordered him to hand over the keys of the safe. He did so, and while one of them guarded him with his pistol, the other went through the safe in an artistic manner. In a few minutes everything valuable was changed from the safe to the robbers' pockets. As soon as this was done, the robber took a lantern sitting on the floor and signaled the man on the engine to stop. In obedience to the signal, the train stopped almost immediately, and after securely binding and gagging the guard, the thieves left. Fortunately there was but about seven hundred dollars in the safe at the time, all of which, together with the watch and pistol of the guard, were carried off.

The negro Tom, after watching the fast receding train for a few moments, turned and ran to the eating-house, where he gave the alarm. Conductor, fireman, engineer and all ran out and watched the train till they saw it stop, when they proceeded rapidly down the track after it. Everything was found all right about the engine, and entering the express car they found Mr. Thomas, who, after being released from his unpleasant situation, related the particulars of the bold robbery substantially as given above. In the car was found the bit of a shawl that had been worn by one of the robbers, and in the engine was found a small "companion," like those used by traveling gentlemen. In the "companion" was the remains of a cold lunch, which, from the style of cooking was evidently prepared at some farm-house.

"WORKING UP" THE CASE.

With but these two slight clues, the Express company commenced working up the case. Telegraphic dispatches were sent by the agent at Union City to Mr. J. A. Worley, the assistant superintendent, who has his office in this city, and to Mr. J. O'Brien, the general superintendent, at New York. Both gentlemen proceeded immediately to Union City, and began operations. As it is a standard rule of the company to capture all depredators upon their property at any cost, Mr. Allen Pinkerton, of Chicago—the Vidocq of America—was sent for, and upon his arrival the case was turned over to him with orders to capture the robbers at any cost. Mr. Pinkerton, having an immense amount of business to attend to in Chicago, turned it over to his son, W. A. Pinkerton, who, in connection with Mr. Pat. Connell, of this city, is deserving of great praise for the manner in which he worked it up.

ON THE TRAIL.

Hearing that some suspicious characters were at Lester's Landing, a few miles below Hickman, Ky., and about twenty-five miles from Union City, Pinkerton and Connell went there one day early in November. Several citizens accompanied them, and expressed an earnest desire to catch the thieves. They arrived at Lester's a few minutes after dark one gloomy, dismal evening, and stopped a short distance away to reconnoiter. Right here, when most needed, the honest and valiant citizens suddenly "weakened," and refused to assist in surrounding the only house, a rough, frame one-story, half grocery and half doggery, in which could be seen by the dim firelight, a half-dozen or more men seated near the fire. They said that the men who frequented the place were desperate characters, and they were afraid of getting shot.

INTO THE LION'S DEN.

Taking a careful look at the exterior of the house, for the purpose of noticing the location of the doors and windows, Pinkerton and Connell, after looking to the priming of their pistols, walked boldly into the store. Not a man offered to move until Pinkerton said: "We are officers of the law, and are here after two men, whom we understand are now in this house. Everybody must sit still, and if, upon examination, we are wrong, we will trouble no one."

Before he had finished speaking, Pat Connell noticed a man trying to sneak by him, so as to reach a side door.

Raising his hand, Connell told the man to stand back. Just then another attempted to pass Mr. Pinkerton, who gave a similar order. All the men arose from their seats then, and some one struck at Connell. He replied with his revolver, and in a second the melee became general. Ten or fifteen shots were exchanged, and in the fight both of the men who had attempted to get away in the store made good their escape. The fight altogether lasted about five minutes, and when it terminated Connell found that a ball had just grazed his abdomen, cutting away the pantaloons and even his shirt, while another had gone through the lappel of Pinkerton's vest.

THE SUSPECTED MEN.

Neither were wounded, however, and immediately both set about ascertaining who the two men were, being satisfied that they were the persons wanted. An old woman named Mrs. Lester identified the companion, previously referred to, and the piece of shawl, as articles which she had seen around the store for a long time previous to the robbery. The two men were Levi Farrington and William Barton. Farrington had been going under the alias of James Henry Clark, and was well known throughout the country, his mother living near Waverly, in this State. They, in company with a brother of Levi's had left the landing the day before the robbery was committed, and had returned the day after. This, with other circumstances, satisfied the detectives that Farrington and Barton were two of the men wanted.

INTO THE SWAMP.

Mounting their horses, they started after the two robbers, who had gone southeast, in the direction of Reelfoot Lake. They followed them for several days, sometimes being within a few hours of them, but never able to come up with them. Seeing that he would require more assistance, Pinkerton sent to Chicago for half a dozen men. When they came, the whole party proceeded again to Reelfoot Bottom, some of the detectives personating hog buyers, others sportsmen, but all vigilantly watching for Barton and Farrington. These two worthies found things too hot for comfort, and watching their opportunity, quietly left the country. They covered up their trail so well that no clue was left behind wherewith to trace them, and for the time being the detectives were baffled.

ANOTHER MOVE IN THE GAME.

While pondering over the matter, Pinkerton, who was at Union City, received a dispatch from one of his men, who had been sent on to Waverly, that Farrington's wife had sold out her household effects with a view to going to Texas. The sender of the dispatch, who is one of the smartest "flys" in the West, stated that he had succeeded in ingratiating himself with Mrs. Farrington, and had been employed by her as teamster. She wanted another good man to assist him, and dispatched as stated.—Pinkerton immediately sent another smart man, with orders to communicate with him as often as practicable as to the woman's movements. Surmising that the Texas talk was but a blind, and that she was really going to join her sons at some distant point, Pinkerton detailed two other men to go along and act as scouts. Their business was to follow immediately after the wagons, and after communicating with the two "teamsters," to send the intelligence gained to Pinkerton.

THE COILS TIGHTENING.

In this manner, Pinkerton kept posted as to the movements of Mrs. Farrington from the time she left Waverly until she crossed the river, at Columbus. Soon after crossing the river she told one of her "teamsters," who had gained her confidence, that she was not going to Texas but to Verona, Mo., a small town near Springfield. There she expected to meet her two sons who, she stated, were wanted for the express robbery at Union City. She said she knew that detectives were of them, but they would never catch them, as they were too smart. All after this was forwarded to Pinkerton, and by him acted upon.

BAGGING THE GAME.

A number of detectives, including himself, proceeded immediately to Verona. Some went as land buyers, others to purchase stock, while two of them hired as farm hands to an uncle of the Farringtons, who owned a farm near Verona. This was more than a week ago and last Tuesday evening the chase culminated in the capture of the two men in Verona by the detectives, assisted by the citizens. They were found concealed in a house in the outskirts of the village, and it required a two hours' fight, in which both of the robbers were severely wounded before they would surrender. When they gave up, they were securely handcuffed, and the same night left for St. Louis in charge of Pinkerton and his men. A requisition will be procured at once, and the two men will be brought to Union City and placed upon trial for robbery. The proof against them is clear, and they may be considered good for twenty-one years each in the penitentiary.

The *Telegraph*, on the 20th instant, announced that a friend of the robbers, who were in jail at Union City, had killed a policeman. A crowd of citizens broke open the jail and hung Farrington, the other robber having been drowned while trying to escape.

"THAT THING."

The Story of an Unwelcome Son-in-Law and an Irate Father.

An amusing, but at one time rather threatening scene occurred in the office of the L. & C. Mail Line, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, yesterday morning. The *dramatis personæ* were an old farmer and his wife from Busitt county, their daughter, aged about eighteen, and a rather equivocal looking young man from the same neighborhood. The old man was taking his family to Missouri, and were driven to the city with all their worldly goods by the young man in question. Discovering that they could not leave until 5 p. m., the old man and his wife sat down in the office while the two young people started off for a short walk. They sure enough took the walk, but extended it to Jeffersonville where a license was procured and the two were fast bound as man and wife.

Returning to the office, where still patiently sat the father and mother, the young fellow thrust the license in the face of the father without so much as an explanatory word. He read it in silence; then passed it to the mother, who read it in tears. Said she, while the old man bided his time:

"Oh! daughter, are you going to leave us just when we are starting for a new home? Have you no love for your old father and mother?"

But the daughter replied that she loved this young man better, and had cast her lot with him. Then rose up that silent old man, and dealt his unwelcome son-in-law such a decisive blow with his hickory staff that that rueful son-in-law staggered and would have fallen but for a bystander's aid.—The father then hied him to where his gun was standing, and had it not been for intervening clerks, his daughter were a widow before one could ejaculate John Robinson. "Death, not Romeo," &c., said the old man.

"I wouldn't have cared if she had married a man, but that thing! Why, she might as well have married a thief!"

But there was no remedying it, so the young man from Bullit took his new-made wife, together with her baggage, back to his rural home—if he has one—and the father and mother left, as was intended, by the 5 o'clock train. Jesting a side, the whole affair was a right sad one, withal, and the young lady will be more fortunate than the appearances would give warrant if she does not rue her hasty action.

Courier-Journal, 19th.

SHOT DEAD IN CRIME.

The End of a Noted Burglar—a Trap-gun Disposes of Him—How a Jersey Foundry was Guarded.

Burglars sometimes meet with most unexpected receptions, and the dangers of their trade are not small. The body of "Billy" Healey, a noted burglar, was yesterday found in the brass foundry of George E. Parker, on Ferry street, near the Centre-Street Depot, with a load of shot from a gun-trap in his side. He had, beyond a doubt, met his death while engaged in a burglary. His death was not discovered until many hours after it had occurred.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, Mr. Parker went to his foundry for the purpose of seeing that all was right, and found that a panel had been forced from one of the doors. He entered the building and there discovered the body of Billy Healey lying on the floor. The burglar was and had been for some time dead. By his side was found a number of pieces of brass and a quantity of material which he was probably in the act of removing. Dr. Todd was called in and viewed the body. He ordered an inquest, which, however, was not held yesterday. The facts are briefly as follows:

On Thanksgiving Day the brass foundry on Ferry street was robbed of a quantity of castings, and as a detective against any future burglars a musket loaded with heavy shot had been placed so as to bear upon a drawer in which a considerable quantity of finished work was kept. To this drawer the trigger of the gun was attached by a cord. The gun was tightly fixed against the wall at one end of the room, and in a corner where it would not have been likely to have been noticed. It must have been accurately aimed, as the shot had done its work perfectly, and Healey had not been able to move from the spot where the work must have been done at night. The shot was not heard, or, if heard, attracted no attention, and as the door was closed, passers by during yesterday had not noticed that all was not as if should be. Healey was one of the worst men about Newark, though still young, and was known as a professional burglar. He was, however, a trimmer by trade, and sometimes followed that occupation. He had been once in the State prison, and had been pardoned a year ago.—*New York World.*

The King of Denmark is minus three fingers, owing to carelessness with his little pistol.

BLACK KU-KLUX.

OUTRAGES ON A WHITE MAN BY NEGRO DESPERADOES.

Personal Violence, Robbery and Wanton Destruction of Property—Federal Troops Practising Ku-Klux Outrages on Negroes—An Unoffending Negro Almost Ducked to Death.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 26, 1871.

Intelligence received here from York county, South Carolina, gives an alarming account of outrages committed by self-organized armed bands of negroes in that section. A few days since, a little after midnight, a band of eight negroes, armed with muskets and pistols, knocked at the door of one Henry Williams, the ferryman at Wright's Ferry, on the right bank of the Catawba, in York county, and demanded admittance. Williams had left home to avoid arrest, and Claiborne Smith, a young man staying at his house, was employed to attend the ferry. Smith asked, "What do you want?" the negroes replied, "Open the door, and we will show you, damned quick?" He opened the door, and the eight negroes rushed in, using profane and abusive language. They cocked their pistols at Smith, made him go out, cut wood and build up a fire. Then they made him dance for them, hug them and acknowledge

THE DOCTRINE OF SOCIAL EQUALITY,

remaining in the house about two hours, smoking, dancing and singing obscene songs. They took money, clothing and everything they needed, and, on going away, compelled Smith to go with them.

MORE NEGRO OUTRAGES.

As soon as the negroes went away Mrs. Williams fled, with her three little daughters, to a neighbor's house and urged him to go back to her house, but he was afraid that the negroes would return. They did return and carried off more property, and then marched Smith on foot to the neighborhood of Rock Hill, some fourteen miles, and marched him about all day Wednesday and Thursday, finally taking him to Yorkville on Friday. They would not allow Smith to speak to any one, and told those they met he was on a Christmas frolic with them. After staying some time in Yorkville they made Smith follow them to the poorhouse, where they released him.

The same gang went to Sheriff Glenn's farm and committed similar outrages, and from thence to the house of a tenant named Lovelace and arrested a young white man and carried him on with them. They tore up everything about the house, snapped a pistol five times at the breast of a young girl and committed other outrages.

Later information states that the entire gang have been arrested and lodged in jail.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS KUKLUXING NEGROES.

In Cleaveland county, in the State of North Carolina, the federal troops quartered at Shelby are practising Ku-klux outrages on the negroes. Wilson Doggett, a quiet inoffensive colored man, bought a still, of 165 gallons capacity, from three of the soldiers belonging to the command of Lieutenant Howe. The still was taken from the depot building, occupied by the troops, and delivered to Wilson about half a mile distant. Wilson was cautioned not to divulge the matter until the soldiers left the town, and they carried the still to Jenkins' mill pond, some distance from town, and sunk it in the pond. The still being missed from the depot search was made, and it was soon discovered that it was in the pond. A sergeant, with a squad of soldiers, said to be acting under orders of the commanding officer, arrested Wilson, carried him to the pond, and forced him to dive for the still. They kept him there for some time, forcing him to dive frequently, until he was almost frozen to death—the day being a very cold one—and finally told him if he did not leave the county they would shoot him. Wilson has left the county.—*New York Herald.*

Jackson and Amos Kendall.

In the book just issued by Hon. Henry A. Wise, there is, among other reminiscences, the following:

And yet, soon after he was a lodger there, that room was the scene of his private conferences at high, in which Amos Kendall was his chief scribe and amanuensis, to write the broadside editorials of the *Globe* under his dictation and instruction, but not with his diction. He was a better thinker than his scribe, his scribe a better writer than he. He would lie down and smoke and dictate his ideas as well as he could express them, and Amos Kendall would write a paragraph and read it. That was not the thing; many times the scribe would write and rewrite again and again, and fail to "fetch a compass" of the meaning. At last, by alteration and correction, getting nearer and nearer to it, he would see it, and be himself astonished at its masterly power.

General Jackson needed such an amanuensis—intelligent, learned, industrious—as Mr. Kendall was. He could think, but could not write; he knew what nerve to touch, but he was no surgeon skilled in the instrument of dissection. Kendall was. But how came Amos Kendall there, in General Jackson's sanctum, where his saint's picture hung? She had been most maligned by Amos Kendall, the editor of Clay's leading journal in Kentucky, during the canvass. Kendall had called her "Aunt Rachel, with the corn-cob pipe," and had exaggerated Robard's wrongs and Rachel's failing in every term of reproach and ridicule.

There was the chief enemy who had maligned her, there was the picture of the wounded saint, and there was the husband-avenger who volunteered a vow at her grave! This was mighty strange! Not so, however, to those who knew General Jackson well. No man was cooler in his calculations than he was. He would sometimes seem to fight most rashly, but no one ever knew him to fight at all unless there was a stake up worth fighting for.

Kendall had been a poor Yankee schoolmaster, and was a protege of Mr. Clay. He had been but a hireling, and was but a pen for the political malice of Mr. Clay's party.

What had he (President Jackson) to gain by fighting the pen, the mere amanuensis, when his aim was to slay the prompter of all his wrongs? Kendall, for cause, left the fallen house of Clay and fled to the rock of power and strength. He knew much, could reveal much, could deliver up all the enemy's armory. He was indefatigable, unscrupulous, and able. He was the very weapon for a pugnacious patron to use, and could surest strike the arch enemy—he had been the arch enemy's own.

General Jackson then could throw away prejudice, passion, vengeance itself, and vows, and coolly take Amos to that chamber, in presence of that picture, though he had applied the "scavenger's daughter" of torture to "Aunt Rachel?" Amos Kendall was his man, and he could and did use him with tremendous effect to destroy his first patron, Mr. Clay.

Such was General Jackson, the man with whom Mr. Tyler and his compeers had to deal at the beginning of Mr. Tyler's career in the Senate of the United States. No two men were ever more unlike than Mr. Tyler and Gen. Jackson. They were bred in totally different scenes and schools in life—the one a child of gentle people and brought up in ease, the other a poor boy of humble Irish extraction, orphaned and exiled by war and poverty to build his own fortunes in the western wilds of Tennessee; the one taught and trained by the best of teachers and books, the other a Hercules of action, without learning, except that which was self-taught; the one winning the stakes of life by gentleness and grace, the other taking them by main force and commanding success by seizing the prize he sought; the one a civilian and orator, the other a warrior always in the camp of life, a leader of men, and in every sense a tremendous actor. Mr. Tyler had touched him sorely in the tender point of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and he remembered what he deemed an unkindness, and he showed no good opinion of or favor to any one who had censured his course in that affair. Feeling that Mr. Calhoun had censured him in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, he separated from him, though they were elected on the same ticket in 1828. Thus Mr. Calhoun's friends, among whom was Mr. Tyler, were soon made to stand aloof from Gen. Jackson, though in the main, as on the Maysville road bill, the States-right party still maintained some of the leading measures of the administration.

From the I. O. O. F. Heart and Hand.

Seaton Gales, Past Grand Master, of North Carolina.

Major Seaton Gales, P. G. M., of North Carolina, was born in the city of Raleigh on the 17th day of May, 1828, of ancestry most honorable and distinguished, the name having been identified for nearly a century with the political and social history of that ancient commonwealth.

His grandfather, Joseph Gales, of Sheffield, England, was for many years the editor of the Sheffield *Register*, a newspaper of marked character and of unparalleled circulation for that day, and his name is familiar to the literary world as the patron of the celebrated poet, Montgomery. He came to the United States in 1794, having left his native country to avoid persecution on account of his well-known sympathy with the popular movements then sweeping over the continent of Europe, and which threatened even the stability of the English crown.

His father, Weston R. Gales, was former editor of the Raleigh *Register*, for sixty years the leading paper in North Carolina, and sustained the same relations as to elevated character and influence to the people of that State as those sustained to the people of the country at large by his distinguished brother and brother-in-law, Gales & Seaton, the model editors of that model journal, the *National Intelligencer*, of which *firm* the subject of our sketch is the nephew.

Brother Gales graduated at the University of North Carolina in June, 1848, with the highest honors of his class, and upon the death of his father (which occurred in the following July), at the early age of twenty years, took entire charge of the *Register*, his father's paper. His conduct of the *Register* was noted for ability and elevated courtesy, and there can be no higher praise when it is said he did not detract from the bright record of his editorial lineage.

The war breaking out, Bro. Gales entered the Southern army and served throughout that four years of trial and blood as Adjutant-General of Brigade in the "Army of Northern Virginia," participating with conspicuous courage in nearly all the battles fought by those tried soldiers and their veteran leader.

Since the war Brother Gales has filled several important positions with advantage to the public and credit to himself, among which may be mentioned the principal clerkship of the House of Representatives of North Carolina and Trustee of his *Alma Mater*, the University, and other colleges. He has never been a candidate for political honors, but in 1870 his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress in his (the Metropolitan) district.

Brother Gales was initiated into the Order of Odd Fellowship as soon as he attained his majority, joining Manteo Lodge, No. 8, Raleigh, N. C., of which Lodge he is now a working member. Devoted to the principles and work of the Order, and always evincing an earnest and active interest in its welfare, his brethren have not been slow to place him where his activity and talents could be best exerted for the good of the Order, and where his own merits might be rewarded.

Brother Gales was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in July, 1870. His election was as unexpected to himself as it was gratifying to the membership throughout the jurisdiction.—During his administration the Order in that State, impelled in a great measure by his efforts and labors, has taken a quicker step toward its "manifold destiny" and the consummation so devoutly wished by every good man and Odd Fellow. P. G. M. Gales' labors have been deservedly recognized in appropriate terms by higher authority than the writer of this sketch—by no less a man and Odd Fellow than Grand Sire Stuart in his address to the Grand Lodge of the United States at its late session in Chicago. And his own immediate brethren, who know him best and love him most, have recorded his name upon the bright column of Friendship, Love and Truth, by baptizing their organization "Seaton Gales Lodge, No. 64, I. O. O. F., Raleigh, North Carolina." *Esto perpetua!*

An accomplished scholar, a graceful writer, a fluent and polished speaker and lecturer, and an active, devoted Odd Fellow, it is a matter for congratulation to the Order within his State and throughout the country that Past Grand Master Gales is still in the flush of health and manhood, and that, under the continued blessings of Providence, it may look to him for renewed efforts in a wider field and still more glorious results.

STATE NEWS.

Cotton 18 cents in Raleigh.

The Statesville American didn't suspend for Christmas.

An old colored man died in Newbern on Wednesday, aged 100.

Theodore N. Ramsay, Esq., will deliver an address before the Leesville Male Academy, on Saturday, the 13th of January, 1872. Subject—"The Successful Man."

Newbern had an amateur dramatic representation on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Being home-folks, the houses were, of course, very poor.

Edward Dunn and his wife quarreled in Newbern on Wednesday night. The result was that the man was stuck by the woman, pig-fashion, and nearly bled to death. So we learn from the Times.

The Raleigh Carolinian says: Eng and Chang, who are now living in the western portion of this State, and one of whom is lying dangerously ill at the present time, were born in a small village on the coast of Siam, in the year 1811. Their parents got their living by fishing. And until 1829, when Eng and Chang were brought to the United States, they made their living by selling shell-fish. Their mother bore seventeen children. At one time she gave birth to three, and never less than two. But none of these children were deformed.

South Carolina Items.

Dan Rice's circus is in Charleston.

Rose and Harry Watkins are in Columbia

A colored man named Douglass was badly burned by a Kerosene explosion in Charleston, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Edward O'Neill, Superintendent of the Charleston Hotel, was christmassed by his employers with a handsome gold watch and chain.

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, which has its headquarters in New York, have laid their wires in Charleston, and those merchants with whose offices they connect, can receive by telegraph regularly, printed market reports.

The Carolina *New Era* is the name of a new weekly paper published at Spartanburg Courthouse. It is the "official organ" for five counties, and is bitterly Radical, while claiming to be only Republican.

The Charleston *Courier* says: The Methodist Episcopal Conference for South Carolina and Florida, assembled in Centenary Church Wentworth street yesterday, Bishop Simpson, (colored), presiding. The Conference will continue its session from day to day, until all business for its consideration is disposed of.

The German troops have seized a prominent citizen of the town of Revin, in the Department of Ardennes, because of a quarrel between the Bavarian troops quartered there and the French people.

ALL SORTS.

The "rest" of the week—Sunday.

"The wife's secret—her opinion of her husband."

What part of speech is kissing? A conjunction.

Let another's passions be a lecture to thy reasons.

Never insult misery, deride infirmity nor despise deformity.

Suspicion and distrust are the greatest enemies to friendship.

The man who never made a mistake never made a discovery.

The sorrows of believers are better than the joys of sinners.

By bestowing blessings on others we entail them on themselves.

It is our part to wait and trust; and the Lord's to dispose and govern.

A Portland, Me., girl sneezed her shoulder out of joint.

There is only one woman in the Iowa State Penitentiary.

Over six billion pins are used in the United States each year.

Louisville now calls her saloons "inner-man-warming hostelries."

A quarry of the lithographic stone has been found near Winchester, Ky.

A city court has been granted to Atlanta, Ga., the home of the Paragraph'st.

A small space in the Terre Haute *Express* is devoted to "Wisdom and Truth."

About two thousand men have been arrested in South Carolina, under the Ku-Klux act.

Mr. Moffat, of Ohio, tried to melt a bullet out of his gun. He succeeded. Aged sixty-two.

George Washington stabbed Henry Clay with his little pocket-knife, at Omaha, Neb., a few days since.

A deed one hundred and thirty years old was recently presented for record at the registry in Boston.

The H. J. Kimball House, in Atlanta, is advertised to be sold in January at Sheriff's sale to satisfy a laborer's lien.

A box containing the mutilated form of a woman has been found at the Grand Trunk Railway depot in Quebec.

A Memphis man who invested $1,000 in a lottery drew two prizes of $5 each. Another invested $10 and drew $35,000.

One man was killed and two were severely injured by the fall of a scaffold at the Globe Woollen Mills, in Utica, yesterday.

A drover named John Simons was robbed by highwaymen near Albany on Sunday night of $50 in money and a draft for $1,600.

James W. Kennedy, a Pittsburg stock-broker, shot himself on Sunday. He had been unsuccessful in stock operations.

A Mississippi steamboat, the Kate Kearney, sunk on the night of the 24th instant, at the head of Island No. 82. No lives were lost.

President Thiers delivered a powerful speech in the French Assembly yesterday in opposition to the levying of an income tax.

A woman confined in the Hartford jail for theft has requested the Chief of Police to detail a policeman to take her out for a daily walk.

It is announced that the Germans are making a census of the private fortunes of the wealthier citizens of the invaded departments.

The Norwegian bark Hulda, Norberg, master, from London for Philadelphia, with a cargo of chalk, is ashore near Hereford Inlet. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

An imperial decree has appeared in the St. Petersburg journals yesterday, fixing the conscription for the Russian army for the year 1872 at six men in every thousand.

During a pyrotechnical display in Macon, Ga., on Christmas evening, a fire-ball was thrown into a store containing fire-works. An explosion followed, and four stores were burned. Loss, $60,000.

Taxation is a thing of so much concern in Florida, that a man's conscience, the other day, would not allow him to sell sausages until he found out the amount of revenue stamps to go with each link.

The Fort Wayne woman who sued her husband for pay for fourteen years' of service in his household, on the ground that there was a flaw in the marriage ceremony, has been awarded $1,168 by the Allen Circuit Court.

CHICAGO'S ASHES.

The Smoke and Cinders of the Burnt City Encountered at Sea.

It is possible that some portion of the wealth of Chicago that melted into thin air on the 9th of October was seen again before it reached ultimate dispersion. A paper recently read before the Royal Geological Society of Dublin stated that Captain Edwards, of the Neptune, in a passage from Quebec to Liverpool, found his vessel enveloped in the smoke and ashes, as he believes, of the burnt city. His report of the facts certainly indicates plausible occasion for his belief. On the 11th of October, at sea, in latitude 46 deg. N., long. 35 deg. W., at about 4 p. m. wind blowing strong from W., he observed a dense cloud of fog arise on the western horizon, which gradually came up with and surrounded the vessel, and so continued until midnight. From first coming up with the ship until clearing off there prevailed a very strong smell of burning wood, both the captain and crew felt their eyes much irritated by the smoke, and their decks were strewn with fine dust. At the time the ship was more than two thousand miles from Chicago. The former owners of frame houses in that city can therefore have the consolation which Pat offered to the ship-carpenter when he dropped his hammer overboard: "Sure it's not lost whin ye know where it is."

A New Flying Machine.

Another invention for a flying machine was exhibited by a Philadelphia mechanic at a late meeting of the Franklin Institute in that city. The main features of the airship are a cigar-shaped float, made of oil-silk, which is intended to be inflated with hydrogen gas; eight fans, four on each side, worked by an ingenius machinery, which propel the craft through the air; an enclosed car for the operators and passengers, and a steering-apparatus whereby the machine can be guided in any direction.—The float, when inflated, will last for twenty-four hours, and no ballast or rudder is required. "The model," says a Philadelphia journal, "worked well, and it seems to be the most feasible plan thus far advanced for navigating the air."

Roast Turkey.

Dress in the usual way, but remove the crop with the fingers at the neck without cutting. Cut as small a place as will do to remove the inwards. Prepare a stuffing by cutting in small pieces half of the neck bone, liver, gizzard, heart, and a slice of pork; boil half an hour in a quart of water and season with salt and pepper; add to this half a loaf of wheat bread sliced thin and rubbed fine. Wash the fowl, and while wet rub salt and pepper over it with your hand. Tie the neck and put the stuffing in at the other opening, pushing enough of it through into the crop to fill.—When full sew up the opening, put the fowl in a dripping pan with a pint of water, roast in the oven about two hours, turning carefully once or twice, and dipping the water over it frequently. An old turkey or a hen should be cooked about a half a day.

There is a gentleman in Carroll who says he has been drunk five years. He averaged one gallon of brandy a day. Five years, that is 1,855 days; one gallon of brandy a day, at $2 per gallon, is only $3,650 for brandy in the five years. How is that for high?—Wytheville *Dispatch.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.

The reported disaster to the Wabash is unconfirmed. It is doubtless false.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued circulars to Collectors of Customs to observe the rules of the civil service commission in making appointments or promotions.

Thos. D. Long has been appointed Special Postoffice Agent for North Carolina.

The Postmasters who will be subject to competitive examinations, are five thousand one hundred and nine.

Surveyor General Sewell of the Internal Revenue Bureau left for Nashville, where he is to decide upon the capacity of stills using cotton seed in mash. This is the first application made at the bureau for a survey on a distillery manufacturing whiskey from cotton seed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Cornell, Richard Tweed and Diolin are Tweed's bail. Tweed has surrendered to the Sheriff and resigned the Commissionership of Public Works.

Mayor Hall has appointed Geo. W. VanNort Commissioner.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.

Three car loads Japanese and Chinese silks, valued at two million dollars, were sent eastward on Tuesday. One hundred and eighty tons teas will be forwarded to-day.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 29.

Prof. R. S. McCulloch, Professor in the Washington and Lee University, testified that Aikens' tests were insufficient to prove the presence of antimony, and considers Aikens' analysis radically defective, because he did not get the metal. McCulloch in experimenting with chloral also with yellow jessamine, produced red precipitate, which closely resembles such as antimony would give. These experiments were made in the presence of Drs. Ruse, Genth and others.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.

The boiler of the Chesapeake Moulding and Turning Works exploded to-day, killing Mr. Harrington, the senior partner. Two persons were rescued from the ruins badly hurt.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 29.

In the U. S. Court to-day the following Ku-Klux prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and $100 fine: Henry C. Warlick, Milus Carroll, Eli Roas Stuart, Josiah Martin and Sam G. Brown.

The trial of Dr. Edward Avery, charged with conspiracy to prevent colored men from voting in October, 1872, and to punish for voting October, 1871, then began.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Arrived, Steamship Benefactor, from Wilmington, N. C.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The people are alarmed at Gladstone's republican tendencies. The conservative section of the liberals, led by the Duke of Somerset and the Viscount, Halifax, are seeking to form a coalition with the tories, for the purpose of electing Rt. Hon. Mr. Bonverie as Speaker of the House of Commons instead of Mr. Brand, and to compel the retirement of Gladstone.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Henry Sherwood has been elected Director in the Erie Railroad, vice Tweed resigned.

The Tammany Hall Committee meet to-night to reorganize. Much sympathy is expressed for Tweed. Sweeney's name is derided.

Inspectors have been appointed and primaries fixed for an early election in January. Among the present are Tom Fields, Justice Shandley, and Judge Bernard.

The Delta Psi had a commemorative dinner and many Southern chapters were represented.

It is stated that the steamer Florida arrived off Nassau with loss of fore-topmast, and was towed into port for repairs.

Mayor Hall's journal, The Leader, has been discontinued.

Tweed's son, Richard M. Tweed, testified while being examined as bondsman, that he was worth one million two hundred thousand dollars.

A Wall Street Broker named Chas. C. Allen, sues Fisk, Jr., and Gould, for false imprisonment. The object, Allen alleges, was to suppress his evidence regarding "Black Friday." The damages claimed are fifty thousand dollars.

Panama advices state that the Bark Hunter is wrecked, but the crew saved.

Central America is quiet.

Ex-President Melgorejo, of Bolivia, was assassinated by his son-in-law, in Lima. Both exiles.

Three earthquakes in Arquipa.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.

The rain continues, and over nineteen inches have fallen.

Disguised men have cut the levee near Marysville, and five hundred feet have washed away. Marysville is threatened with a flood.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 30.

The loss by the fire is one hundred thousand dollars.

All quiet in Chicot county, but uneasiness pervades all classes. It is understood that the Governor will send a portion of his guard to take the place of the Sheriff and hold the lake village until confidence is restored.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Arrived—Ocean Queen.

Arrived out—Nevada.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Prince of Wales rest was disturbed at times by pain from the swelling above his hip. His condition otherwise continues to improve.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.

The Russian steamship Kuma foundered in the Caspian sea and all lost. She had one million rubles aboard.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 30.

The settlements of big and little Cottonwood are buried in snow and many lives lost. There were many hair-breath escapes. The snow is 10 to 50 feet deep. A succession of snow, hail and rain continues.

Jas. E. May, the alleged defaulting Secretary of the State of Oregon, was arrested here.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

Judge Lochrane, late Chief Justice of Georgia, and regarded as one of the ablest men in the Republican party South, had a long interview with the President to-day. Judge Lochrane says the Administration will take no hand in settling the affairs in Georgia, and as Governor Conley cares nothing personly for the place, there will be a contest between him and Col. Smith, the recently elected Governor, for that office.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a tax must be paid upon the dividends declared out of the earnings of the year 1871, and upon the interest and coupons representing the interest which accrued in that year, even though the dividends are not declared or the interest is not payable until after December 31, 1871, and that the corporations mentioned, in section 15 of the act of July 14, 1870, should withhold the tax from the holders of their stocks and bonds.

The Postoffice Committee of the House will recommend $5,000 fine, or a years' imprisonment, for straw bidders for postal routes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Connoley's bail is still deficient, and his release is improbable before the latter part of next week.

Federal Commissioner Osborn has denied the motion to dismiss the complaint against the Federal Bank Examiner, Callender.

Jay Gould, who was arrested upon the suit of Allen, has been released upon parole until next week, when he will furnish bail.

A $35,000 warrant for Jim Fisk found him sick with small-pox.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 30.

Professor McCulloch was subjected to a long cross-examination, and persisted in his opinion that indication might be false, unless the metal itself was produced. Dr. F. A. Genth testified that Aikens' experiments did not establish the presence of antimony in the sediment in the tumbler, or in Ketchum's stomach.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 30.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association, convenes here on the second Tuesday in January.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The ship Py from Wilmington, with a cargo of 2,200 barrels of turpentine, was burned while lying at South End, on the Thames. The loss of her cargo has had a material effect on the price of turpentine upon the market.

The Times, in its review of the year 1871, devotes considerable space to comments on President Grant's message to Congress. Inference is drawn therefrom that the neutrality which the United States has so far maintained with regard to Cuban affairs, may soon be exchanged for a more active policy. To this, the Times finds no objection, and even goes so far as to declare it best that Cuba should be separated from

The ship Edward foundered off Falmouth—all hands lost.

PARIS, Dec. 30.

The Assembly has agreed to increase the note circulation of the Bank of France 400,000,000 francs.

GLASGOW, Dec. 30.

While a large road wagon, propelled by steam and carrying heavy boilers, was passing along the streets to day, surrounded and followed by a throng of children, the boilers exploded. Five children were killed and seven wounded.

Written for the Journal.

WHY MR. BERNARD NEVER LAUGHED.

BY PROF. H. TALLICHET.

I.

I had an old friend. If, perchance, you should happen to go to the Cemetery of Rheims, you may read his name on a marble slab, near Abbe Castel's monument. My friend has been sleeping there nearly a score of years, under the shade of two Oceanica cypresses, planted by his grandchildren. The wind and rain have, little by little, filled with earth and dust the inscription which